The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,142—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1894.

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Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th Augt.
B. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th „
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th „
B.L SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th „
B.L ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special " P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China, Passengers or Australia tranship at Colombo :—

RAVENNA, 23rd August. | SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June. 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the " Norddeutscher Lloyd " (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the " La Seyne " in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer " BAHADURI," 1,590 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth refully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL-
AY TICKETS procured.

AILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c
oked on terms of existing concessions.

ASSENGERS met on arrival.

IRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS
D SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

DON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CE CURRENT.—Published once a Week,
tains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Im-
other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. " DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 12th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. " KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. " MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 16th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. " CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. " PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA · Old Court House Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DEPUTY INSPECTOR (European), for the Quetta Cantonment Police. Salary Rs. 90 per Mensem, with Quarters and Uniform. Service non-pensionable. Preference will be given to an old Soldier, who must understand the Vernacular Language, and be well up in Police work. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, Beluchistan.

KEMP & Co.'s

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true ;
For a cranium's best int'rest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLOOR CLOTH.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or " Farsh," is made by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the " Bombay Gazette " Press.

BEERS, STOUTS,

OF BEST QUALITY AND REPUTE.

TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER.

TRADE MARK.

Specially bottled at the Brewery for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., and highly recommended as being the best " LIGHT BEER " in the Market.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Per case of	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles, per doz.	6 0	6 12	4 doz. bots.	23 0	26 0
Half-bottles „	4 0	4 8	6 „ ½ „	24 0	27 0

It possesses good body and colour, and has an excellent flavour without that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a " GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR " should give " TREACHER'S PILSENER " a trial.

BASS'S BEER. GUINNESS'S STOUT.

	Cash. Per doz. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. Per doz. ½ bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. ½ bots. Rs. a.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Sons	8 8	6 0	9 8	6 12
Do. by Stone L. G. A.	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Sons	9 0	6 0	10 0	6 12
Do. do. by Burke and Co.	8 8	5 12	9 8	6 8

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

(Ind. Coope & Co.'s.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. R. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen qts.	6 8	7 4	Per case of 3 doz. qts.	18 10	20 12
Do. pts.	4 12	5 6	Do. of 6 „ pts.	28 6	32 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S WATER FILTERS.

CAN CHOLERA BE PREVENTED BY COMPLETE WATER FILTRATION?

THE Water-supply of London, drawn from the THAMES and the LEA, is highly charged with sewage when received at the In takes. Its subsequent filtration through sand, as made by the Water Companies, gives a potable water of great Organic Purity as vouched for weekly by Messrs. Crookes and Odling's and by Dr. Frankland's Reports, and as proved by the maintenance of a very low death-rate in London.

Our Filters are more efficient than the filtration processes of the London Water Companies, being filled with ANTI-GERM MEDIUM, which is the safest and simplest safeguard against drinking Polluted Water.

1-Gallon size ... ... Rs. 10. | 2-Gallon size ... ... Rs. 15.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S

RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS :—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO

H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,

AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,

SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the " Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

NEW SUPPLY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

THORPE AND CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, FROM Rs. 1-12 Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Dozen.

DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HANDKFS,
From Rs. 2 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

				Rs.		
Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	„	25	„	6	8	„
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„	50	with ring	11	12	„
Non Plus Ultra	„	50	„	9	8	„
Exquisitos	„	50	„	7	8	„
Princess as (small size)	„	50	„	5	8	„
Neuvo Habano Especial	„	100	„	6	8	„
Do. do. No. 1	„	100	„	5	8	„
Do. do. No. 2	„	100	„	5	0	„
Do. do. No. 3	„	100	„	4	8	„

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE

(LATE SKATING RINK).
Lessee and Director..................H. STANLEY.
For a SHORT SEASON only.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST,
FIRST GRAND PRODUCTION
Of the Charming Musical Comedy in 3 Acts,
"MY SWEETHEART."
New and Magnificent Wardrobe and Scene Effects!!
TUESDAY, 14TH AUGUST,
"MY SWEETHEART."
WEDNESDAY, 15TH AUGUST,
COMIC OPERA, "GRAND DUCHES."
THURSDAY, 16TH,
GRAND ALHAMBRA VARIETIES.
FRIDAY, 17TH,
COMIC OPERA, "YEOMEN OF THE GAURD.
SATURDAY, 18TH,
DRAMA, "HELD BY THE ENEMY."
Box Office, at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street, Fort.
PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

A DANCE

Will be held in the
G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On WEDNESDAY, 15TH AUGUST, AT 9 P.M.
TICKETS: Re. 1.

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH," ARRIVED 11TH AUGUST, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1894.

WANTED,

A PARSEE ACCOUNTANT, for the PUNJAB BANKING Co., LD., Quetta Branch. Must Write a Good Hand, possess a knowledge of Banking Accounts and Correspondence.

Apply to
THE AGRA BANK, LD.,
Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of HENRY DUNCAN TAYLOR, late of No. 20, The Boultons, Kensington, in the County of London, a retired Major-General, who died at No. 20, The Boultons aforesaid, on the 22nd day of May, 1893, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted on the 6th day of August, 1894, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1894.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5¼ feet by 5¼ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5¼ „ „ 7¼ „	4 6	7 „ „ 10 „	8 0
6 „ „ 6 „	4 0	7 „ „ 12 „	9 8
6 „ „ 8 „	5 6	7 „ „ 14 „	11 0
6 „ „ 9 „	6 0	7¼ „ „ 7¼ „	6 4
6¼ „ „ 6¼ „	4 8	7¼ „ „ 10 „	8 8
6¼ „ „ 9 „	6 12	7¼ „ „ 12 „	10 4
6¼ „ „ 10 „	7 8	7¼ „ „ 14 „	12 0
6¼ „ „ 12 „	9 0	7¼ „ „ 18 „	15 8
6¼ „ „ 6¼ „	4 14	8¼ „ „ 8¼ „	7 4
6¼ „ „ 8 „	6 0	8¼ „ „ 10 „	8 14
6¼ „ „ 9 „	6 12	8¼ „ „ 20 „	17 12
6¼ „ „ 10 „	7 8	8¼ „ „ 24 „	21 4
6¼ „ „ 12 „	9 0	8¼ „ „ 8¼ „	8 0
7 „ „ 7 „	5 8	9 „ „ 9 „	9 8
7 „ „ 8 „	6 5	10 „ „ 3¼ „	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 „ „ 6 „	2 8	7 „ „ 7 „	4 2
5 „ „ 7½ „	3 2	7 „ „ 9 „	5 4
5½ „ „ 5½ „	2 9	7 „ „ 10 „	6 0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	3 8	7 „ „ 12 „	7 4
5½ „ „ 11 „	5 3	7½ „ „ 7½ „	4 8
6 „ „ 6 „	3 0	7½ „ „ 9 „	5 10
6 „ „ 7 „	3 8	7½ „ „ 10½ „	6 9
6 „ „ 8 „	4 0	7½ „ „ 12 „	7 8
6 „ „ 9 „	4 8	7½ „ „ 15 „	9 6
6 „ „ 10 „	5 0	7½ „ „ 18 „	11 4
6 „ „ 11 „	5 8	7½ „ „ 20 „	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 3 6
20 „ „ ...	4 8	20 „ „ ...	3 12 3 14
22 „ „ ...	5 4	22 „ „ ...	4 6
24 „ „ ...	5 8	24 „ „ ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.
Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches......	6 4	32 by 72 inches......	16 0
32 by 32 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	8 0
32 by 45 „	10 0	34 by 45 „	10 8
32 by 54 „	12 0	34 by 72 „	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6 0	32 by 54 inches......	10 0
32 by 45 „	8 0	34 by 34 „	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6 0	28 by 36 inches......	6 8
34 by 34 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	7 8
34 by 45 „	9 8	34 by 45 „	10 0
34 by 54 „	11 0	34 by 54 „	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a Per dozen
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 „ stout	4 8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.........	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.........	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.........	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.
GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DHANJIBHAI MERWANJI JIJIBHAI, PEROZSHA MERWANJI JIJIBHAI, DADABHAI MERWANJI JIJIBHAI and JIJIBHAI MANCHERJI MERWANJI JIJIBHAI have contracted to SELL—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, Chawls, Stable or Dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Dhobitalao 1st and 2nd Streets, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 430 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward Nos. 2439 and 2440 and Street Nos. 3 at 7 and 9 and 4 at 13 Dhobitalao 1st Street aforesaid, and C Ward No. 2448 and Street Nos. 2 at 14, Dhobitalao 2nd Street aforesaid, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Property of Suratwalla Eruchsha Jamshedji Hakim, on or towards the West by the Property of Bala Bapoo Velingker, on or towards the South by the Dhobitalao 1st Street aforesaid, and on or towards the North by the Dhobitalao 2nd Street aforesaid.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1894.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attornies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 2 CASES COLOURED MARCELINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Seewaram Mirzamull, silk merchant, Cawnpore—910—5007-5075—2 cases coloured marcelines.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 cottage pianoforte by Dumas.
2 single door safes by Midland Safe Company.
1 double „ „ „
1 case fancy ruby, green, and pink flower-vases and centre-pieces, decanter, jewel-boxes, centre-pieces, card baskets, &c.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, easy chairs, whatnots, teapoys, round table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, clothes press, iron and wooden bedsteads, chest of drawers ottoman, glassware, and crockery, &c.

By order of Savantram Narmul, and on account and at the risk of Tarrachund Joharimull.

2 cases 1 each 60 pieces, 25 inches, 42 to 44 yards, colored quilting.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light victoria.
1 dog-cart.
On account and at the risk of Tullockchund Matajee—
1 new victoria with lamp.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 73, Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat Building, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, sweet-toned semigrand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, one Meagher photographic camera with rapid rectilinear, 7 by 5 lens, pictures, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. A. E. TINCKOM.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and substantial complete drawing room suites lined with silk damask, made to order by Wimbridge, Wimbridge-made round and oblong tables, mahogany rocking chairs, firstrate 6-light chandeliers by Nash, large musical box with 16 English tunes with harp playing for twohours and a quarter, another musical box with six Hindoostani tunes, glass pedestal, Hinks, table lamps, fire-proof Chubb's safe on stand, 30 by 24 by 22 inches, first-rate gold gilt eight-day clock, strikes hours and half-hours with two side five-light candelabra to match, solid marble oblong table and teapoys, sandlewood and ivory work writing desk, real ivory, one piece, walking stick, stove, China crockery, rich decanters, large and small Yerowda and Mangalore Jail made carpets and woollen carpet, rich China and porcelain flower vases, best plated revolving ice pitcher, silk and gold embroidered China cotton ottomon cover, etc., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, August 13, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, in the premises lately vacated by Miss Watson, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of complete sets of dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome satuma and glass table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE WINE SALE

Of about fifty-five cases of Hungarian Red Wine, shipped by the well-known producers, Joseph Dietzl, of Budapest, comprising" Menes" and "Ofner Adlerberger"

It is all sound, first class Wine, recently imported and generally admired. The Wine will be sold to the highest bidders by the single case of one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

Samples may be had by payment. Usual conditions of sale.

Sale Day.—WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, at 3 P.M., in BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co., the Auctioneers, will be glad to register bids from Up-country consumers, and see that any Wine so purchased be properly despatched by rail to instructions.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DADUR, COOMBHARVADA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Purshtamdas Shivlal, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Anundrao Ballajee, the following property:—

All that fazandari piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dadur, Coombharvada, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of rates and taxes under G Ward No. 3,322 and street No. 786, and is bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east, west, north and south by the oart of the Roman Catholic Mission Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON WASTE.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, Chinchpoogly, by order of the Bombay Manufacturing Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pragjee Heerjee and Co—

About 22,210 lbs. oily cotton waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, August 13, 1894.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

THE BIRTH OF SHAKOONTALA,

THE FIRST OLEOGRAPHIC PICTURE
PUBLISHED FROM
THE RAVI VARMA
FINE ARTS LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS,
IS NOW READY FOR SALE.
PRICE: Rs. 6.

SECOND & THIRD PICTURES,
"LAXMI & SARASWATI,"
PRICE, Rs. 2 Each,
WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.

Prices quoted for Cash with Order, or by Value Payable Post. Packing and Postage:—1 Copy, 4 annas; 2 Copies, 6 annas; and above Two *free*.

Apply to the MANAGER, Girgaum; or
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICES.

NEW BARODA MARKET.

TENDERS are required for 165 Tons or thereabouts of STEEL GIRDERS, JOISTS and TEES, and about 11 Tons CAST IRON COLUMNS.

The Drawings can be seen and particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Market Iron Work," will be received up to 25th Instant. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.
August 9th, 1894.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1894, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1894.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1895, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st July to 13th August, 1894, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for Inspection by Shareholders during the Office Hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 677 OF 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpaty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-eighth Day of September One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three the following Immoveable Property will be sold by Public Auction, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Asa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them in all that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing Eleven Thousand Three hundred and Eighty-one square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begam Fatma, wife of Sooltana Mahomed Hoosein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhai, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by other property belonging to (the Lessors) Bai Perozbai, widow of Rustumjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and Bai Meherbai, wife of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady, and on the East by the Mazagon, road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, of this land about eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-six square yards is leasehold property, held under two leases, each dated 4th March, 1887, as modified by an agreement, dated Twenty-eighth May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and fifty-five square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees three hundred and forty and annas eight (340-8). A portion admeasuring four hundred and fifty-five square yards of the leasehold land has been underleased at Rupees (92) ninety-two a month. Another portion admeasuring nine hundred and thirty-one square yards, at Rupees (85) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-five square yards, at Rupees (38) thirty-eight a month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO RATANJI BHIMJIBHOY PATEL AND MERWANJI BHIMJIBHOY PATEL, SITUATE AT NARGOAL, IN THE DISTRICT OF THANNA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 420 OF 1891.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Baronet, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort.........Plaintiff,

VERSUS

RATANJEE BHIMJEEBHOY PATEL and MERWANJEE BHIMJEEBHOY PATEL, both Parsees, residing at Nargoal, in the District of Thanna..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Twenty-first day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following Immoveable Properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, outhouses, stablings, well, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate in the Village of Nargoal, in the District of Thanna, by the Decree herein stated to contain Two Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-five square yards, and five-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, but by recent measurement found to contain Six Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East partly by the property hereinafter secondly described as Lot No. 2, belonging to the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and partly by the property of Burjorji Ratanji Vakaria, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by the vacant ground of Cowasjee Pestonjee Patel, on the North by the property of the said Ratanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel, and on the South partly by the vacant ground of Burjorjee Limjeebhoy Patel and partly by the property of Burjorjee Ratanjee Vakaria, and which said premises are marked with a Red Line Boundary in the Plan of the said premises lodged in the Office of the Commissioner.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, together with the Sheds, Wells, Trees and Plants thereon, situate on the North-east side of the Property hereinbefore firstly described as Lot No. 1, in the said Village of Nargoal, containing three acres and thirty-three goontas and three-fourths of another goonta, equal to Eighteen Thousand Six Hundred and three square yards and three-fourths of another square yard or thereabouts, and Registered under Survey No. 46, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on the East by the property of the said Ratanji Bhimjeebhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjeebhoy Patel, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described as Lot No. 1 and belonging to the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and partly by the other property of the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel, on the North partly by the property of Ganda Callian Wania, and partly by the property of Bhungia Kudka Bhandary, and on the South partly by the property of Burjorji Ratanji Vakaria, and partly by the property of the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and which said premises are marked with a green line boundary in the plan of the said premises lodged in the Office of the Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 341 OF 1890.

DATUBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, carrying on Business in Bombay in Khoja Mohola, outside the Fort, by means of his Moonim, Ebrahim Rajan..Plaintiff.

VERSUS

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.........................Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1892, the following immoveable Properties will be SOLD, on the Premises, by Public Auction, in Two Lots, by Messrs. BENNETT and Company, under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1894.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following Properties, namely:—

LOT No. 1.—AT 3 P.M.

All that piece of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house thereon, situate in Camatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing 2,371 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of the Municipality under No. 94, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165, and bounded on the East by the property of Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy, on the West and North by vacant Municipal land, and on the South partly by the Government tank, and partly by the property belonging to the East India Flour Mill.

LOT No. 2.—AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece of partly Government and partly Fazendary land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher Street, now called Nagdevi Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 294 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 32, and bounded on the East by the Nagdevi Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the South by the Sweeper's passage, and on the North by the property of Tajoo Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Plaintiff's Attorneys, at Hummum Street, Sirdar's Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of July, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

No. 803.

SEALED TENDERS for WASHING TROOP BEDDING, SALOON LINEN, &c., by Contract will be received by the Undersigned through Registered Post, up to 1 o'clock P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 17TH AUGUST, 1894.

For further particulars *see* Bombay *Government Gazette* of the 9th August, 1894, or apply to the Undersigned.

P. J. FALLE,
For Resident Transport Officer.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 1st Aug., 1894.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

TENDERS are Invited for a LOAN of ONE LAKH of RUPEES at or below 6 per cent., or for any Portion of that amount, on the Security of the Club Property, the Estimated Value of which is 1½ Lakh.

ADDRESS:—
THE SECRETARY.

SYLK'S HOTEL,

OOTACAMUND,
NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites, and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.

Best Brands of Wines.
Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS,
Proprietor.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next. Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co. ...	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or Pair, by Windower.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

TO BE LET.—One Small BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, near Mr. Jamsetji Wadia's Bungalow.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund...$	42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO
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NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR
AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs.	10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs.	6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..................	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Draft Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months.................... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India............................	Commission	⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„	⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„	⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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PRICE: 4 Annas.

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Albert Building Fort.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969.
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893, £8,406,405.
ASSETS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES:

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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OF THE
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Half-yearly	„ 6
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Post Free.

Per Annum..	Rs. 12
Half-yearly..	„ 6
Quarterly..	„ 3

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,242½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
[illegible]barter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 - 7½	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	107
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Do. New Issue.	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	10	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	Rs. 20	272
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts &Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	117½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	112
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	..
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	90
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	482½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3[illegible]0
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	945
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	20¼

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I. P. R' Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,260
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	870
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	585
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	445
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	3[illegible]0
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	735
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	42	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		122½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	[illegible]	000	dvdRs.40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	635
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	162
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	690
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	885
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	15 pr. c	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,637½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	135
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1 000	dvdRs.60	1,875
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	2,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	370
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	860
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,4[illegible]5
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,390
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	1[illegible]0
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	186
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	520
UnionSpinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India.	1,300	1,00	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	157½
reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 190
olaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,175
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	110
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,235
French	300	50		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Gingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	460	Nil	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	300	all	15 pr. ct,	245
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	132½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv.	495
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
nd and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,900
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all	16 —	200 195
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,080

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-8	
hina Leaf	"	29	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-9	"
Do. do. new	"	28-7	"
ustralia do.	"	29-1	
ombay do.	"	29	
nglish Sovereigns	"	18-6	
Do. Drazons	"	18-5	
ar Silver 17 Betterness	"	96	
Do. 17½ do.	"	96-2	
arolas Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
exican do.	"	196	
rano pieces	"	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

CRICKET.

21st Bombay Infantry and Royal I. M. vs. Mhow.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Vindobona entered the dock on Saturday.

Maneckjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients, treated during the last month, was 5,959, the daily average being 1892. The total of new patients was 985.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—Heerachund Pragji, a sirdar from Morvee, accompanied by twenty followers, arrived in Bombay, on Friday morning, and has taken up his residence, at Malabar Hill.

Disappearance of an insane Man.—A report has been made by Nathoo Gangaji, residing at Doongree Street, that his brother Doongersey, aged twenty-two years, whose mind has been deranged for some time past, left home, at 10 a. m., on Friday, and has not since been heard of.

Dramatic.—After a successful stay at Poona the Stanley Opera Company will commence a brief season in Bombay this evening. The troupe both individually and collectively are such old favourites in Bombay that little need be said by way of recommending their performances at the Tivoli Theatre to the patronage of the play-going public.

A Mill Accident.—Krishna Rama, a mill-hand, aged sixteen years, residing at Jacob's Circle, and employed in the Hindustan Mill, Ripon Road, had his right hand injured by being accidentally drawn into the machinery while at work. Krishna was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the second finger of the injured hand wes amputated.

Association Football.—A football match was played on the Cooperage, on Saturday afternoon, between the Rovers' Football Club and the Royal Artillery from Colaba. The game commenced at 5-30 p.m. in the presence of a large number of spectators, both sides playing very well. After a very close fight the Rovers' won the match by 4 goals to 2.

Theft at Mandvi.—Moosa Sooleman, having his shop on the first floor of a house, at Second Coombharwada Road, Mandvi, has reported to the police, that during the night of the 9th instant the lock on the door of his shop was opened with a duplicate key, and a small wooden cash-box, containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 152, stolen therefrom.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March	Lynwood	Hume.
Duet	I Brigandi	Mercadante.
Fantasia	A Musical Bouquet	Gassner.
Valse	Au Pays Des Chansons	Fahrbach.
Scena Ed Aria	L'Assedia Di Arlem	Verdi.
Galop	Otto	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A bad Beginning.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector George charged Shaik Rahim Shaik Dawood, aged ten years, lately a servant in the employ of one Haji Abas Haji Hoosein, residing at Peroo Lane, Bhendy Bazaar, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft in respect of five tolas and-a-half of embroidery, valued at Rs. 11, belonging to his master. About six days ago accused, who was a newly-appointed servant, suddenly left complainant's house. The same evening complainant, missing some embroidery from his table made a report to the police; accused was arrested and the stolen embroidery found with one Ahmed Kadur, to whom he had sold it. On pleading guilty to the charge the lad was sentenced to receive ten stripes. Ahmed Kadur was then charged with receiving stolen property from a minor, and was fined Rs. 10.

The Stanley Company in Poona.—A Poona correspondent writes: After a very successful though brief season, this company concluded its visit on Saturday night. During the whole time of their stay there they have had crowded, and in many instances overflowing houses. This versatile company brought out all their old and favourite pieces and one new piece, "My Sweetheart" which was a great success.—Their success was mainly due to the good acting of Miss Fanny Stanley, the excellent singing and capital dancing of Miss Donnellie (who became a great favourite during this brief visit to Poona); Mr. Fawcett, with whose fine tenor voice and good acting everybody was pleased, and every thing rolled into one in Tommy Emson. A crowded house on Saturday night wound up their short season, and we bid them bon voyage back to Bombay, when they open with their latest Poona success "My Sweetheart."

Alleged Misappropriation by a Bill-Collector.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday Balla Govind, a bill-collector, was charged, at the instance of Mr. G. Almeida, manager of the firm of T. S. Bennet and Company, opticians, Meadow Street, with criminal breach of trust as a servant and misappropriation of Rs. 6-8, belonging to his masters. Mr. E. R. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for complainants, while accused was defended by Mr. Kapadia, pleader. From the evidence of Mr. G. Almeida, it appeared that the original partners of the firm were Shewji Lingoo and Toolsiram Sunderji. They fell out in 1893, and in consequence of an interim injunction obtained in the High Court on the 29th June, 1893, the premises were closed on the following day, and no business was done until a consent-decree was passed in March last. The accused had been originally employed by the firm as a bill-collector, and in such capacity had been collecting moneys on the old bills. The last sum so obtained was Rs. 6-8-0, which he had misappropriated. After the examination of other witnesses the case was adjourned.

Theft at Messrs. Badham Pile and Company's Premises.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Mynn placed Bhow Mahadoo, a peon, in the employ of Messrs. Badham Pile and Company, and Pandoo Mahadoo, a carpenter, residing at Girgaum, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the former for committing theft as a servant in respect of patterns and squares, valued at Rs. 100, belonging to his masters, and Pandoo for receiving and disposing of property, knowing the same to have been stolen. It appears that the first accused, Bhow, had been for some time past stealing goods from the premises, and used to sell them to the second accused, who in turn sold them to his friends and neighbours at a cheap rate. On Friday afternoon, a policeman doing duty at Lohar Chawl, arrested Changoo Kaloo, one of the customers of Pandoo, in the act of disposing of one of the squares, and placed him before Mr. Mynn. Upon enquiry the whole fraud was discovered, and property, worth about Rs. 100, recovered from the second accused, Pandoo, and his customers. The first accused was sentenced to two months' and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Juveniles robbing the Municipality.—At 11 o'clock, on Friday, a policeman, doing duty at the Grant Road Bridge, observed Ratna Raghoo, son of Ragoo Balloo, a boy, aged 9 years, a Municipal refuse cart-driver, removing a hydrant box cover, valued at eight annas, with a piece of wood from the east side of the bridge. The sepoy immediately ran up, and arrested the boy. On examining a small basket lying close by, containing some rubbish, he discovered a hydrant cover, which, he found, had been removed from a spot not far off. Ratna's younger brother, Govind Ragoo, aged five years, was standing near with a small piece of wood in his hand, and had evidently been assisting his brother in removing the covers. During the last week about a dozen hydrant covers were reported by Municipal inspectors to have been stolen from public roads in the D and E Divisions, and these juveniles are believed to be the offenders. The boy Ratna was, on Saturday, charged, at the instance of Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with stealing a hydrant box cover, valued at eight annas. On the application of Mr. Saunderson the case was remanded till to-morrow, the boy being kept in police custody meantime.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, he best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all chemists and Druggists in Auber.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The following is a translation of the Nizam's Firman promulgating the new Regulation, or Dastur-ul-amal, in which the powers of the Prime Minister are laid down and defined :—"Until further orders, the Prime Minister is hereby empowered in an occasion of emergency, and on his own responsibility, to abrogate or 'veto' any decision of the Cabinet Council, whether arrived at unanimously or by a majority, on any matter of importance or urgency, and in anticipation of his Highness' sanction. And he may issue any order instead that to him shall appear proper, causing a detailed statement of the reasons for such action to be entered on the proceedings of the Council. His Highness trusts that the Prime Minister will make use of this power with all due discretion, and evince a grateful sense of, and loyal obligation for, this kingly attribute. And his Highness lays this command on the Prime Minister, that if there should be any suspicion of insubordination, faction, or intrigue on the part of any of his officials, he shall prepare a regular statement of the case, and submit the same for his Highness' perusal. And such statement will receive due consideration."

A telegram to a contemporary says:—Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, the Nizam's Judicial Minister, was to leave Hyderabad, on Thursday, for Khandalla. He will be absent two months. Mr. Crawley, the Nizam's Comptroller, is ready with his Budget, excepting the items making provision for the Imperial Service troops. It appears that Major the Nawab Afsar Jung has not furnished the particulars to Mr. Crawley, notwithstanding repeated requests.

The railway surveys likely to be undertaken next cold weather are as follows: Baramulla, 150 miles; Wazirabad-Lyallpur (location), 200 miles; Rohri-Kotri (location), 206 miles; the linking up of the metre-gauge systems in Northern India, 90 miles; extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from a point west of the Chota Gandak to Benares with a branch to Ballia, 157 miles; Nili-Kaliganj, 48 miles; Northern Bengal-Assam connection (exploration only), 200 miles; Arsikeri-Mangalore, 125 miles; Shoranur-Cochin, 62 miles; Calicut-Cannanore, 55 miles; Tinnevelly-Quilon, 106 miles; Madura-Paumben, 91 miles; Vizianagram-Parvatipur, 300 miles; Chittagong-Minhla 420 miles; —total, 2,208 miles. The exploration for the Assam-Burma connection is also included in the list, but no estimate is given of the length. The above is distinctly a good programme. The linking up of the metre-gauge systems is urgently needed, and far too much time has been wasted already in giving effect to the Secretary of State's decision on the point. The Punjab is at last to have some attention paid to its wants, and the location of a line to serve the tract watered by the Chenab Canal is a good augury that this work will be undertaken in earnest at an early date. So with the Rohri-Kotri line, which is the chord needed to ensure the safety of communications in the Lower Indus Valley. This should be built with all possible speed. The Southern Indian lines are all comparatively short, and their usefulness is fully admitted. The Vizianagram-Parvatipur is presumably what was formerly known as the Vizagapatam-Raipur line, which was recommended for construction in the Famine Commissioners' report. It would link the Bengal-Nagpur and East Coast systems. It is a project which is not likely to be undertaken save by private enterprise for many years to come. Similarly, the Chittagong-Minhla line will have to wait a long time yet. Surveys, however, are always useful, and the more made the better it is for the country.

The Czarevitch took leave of the Queen on July 23. There was a large dinner party in the Indian Room at Osborne House, and the band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry played a selection of music under the direction of Mr. G. Miller, the bandmaster. A guard-of-honour of the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, under the command of Captain Riddell, was mounted at Trinity Pier. Before leaving, the Czarevitch presented Captain Goldsmith, of the royal yacht Alberta, with a silver cigarette case bearing the Russian Imperial monogram set in brilliants and sapphires. As his Imperial Highness went on board the Polar Star the royal yacht Victoria and Albert was illuminated with small electric lamps from stem to stern, and the Alberta displayed coloured lights. The Czarevitch left Cowes, next morning, at four o'clock.

Captain Lang, who had been lent from the active list of the British navy to undertake the supervision of the Chinese fleet, resigned in 1891 owing to the treatment he received at the hands of the Chinese officials. To judge from the interview of which Reuter sends us a summary, the "Admiral" bears no malice. China, he is reported to have said, could fight for a century, and Japan is certain to be utterly crushed. More importance might have been attached to the "Admiral's" opinion had he confined himself to the question of the efficiency of China's fleet. It would, no doubt, be a hopeless task for Japan—or, indeed, any other Power—to attempt to bleed China to the death; she has, as Captain Lang says, inexhaustible resources for continuing a struggle; but this does not prove that she might not be worsted in the contest for the possession of Corea. Since the sixteenth century Japan has probably added more to her military strength than China; and in the sixteenth century the Japanese seized Corea in spite of the combined resistance of Chinese and Coreans. On that occasion, according to Dr. Murray, the Japanese took 38,700 heads, cut off the ears and noses and sent them in pickle to Kioto, where they were buried in a mound which is visible unto this day. The Japanese are now too "up-to-date" to pickle the ears and noses of their slain enemies; but there would seem to be no reason why we should consider their defeat a certianty in these days any more than in the time of the great Hideyoshi, who led the conquering army of their fore-fathers.

The following are among recently proved wills:—The gross value has been sworn at £31,720 of the personal estate of Mr. Edmond Hodgson Yates, of 2, Eaton-gardens, Hove, and 1, York-street, Covent Garden, proprietor of the *World*. It was Mr. Yates' desire that his body should be cremated, and he ordered that immediately after his death his jugular vein should be opened by his medical attendant, or some other surgeon, and that a fee of twenty guineas should be paid for the operation. The *World* is not to be sold, but its publication is to be continued by the trustees, who are to take a percentage of the profit in each year when it exceeds £4,000, and are also to accumulate a reserve fund. Mr. Yates' books are to be sold by auction. He bequeaths to his wife £500, the contents of his house at Hove, and his horses and carriages; to his faithful friend and secretary, Edwin Thomas Simpson, £100; to his secretary, Thomas Laker, £50. His residuary estate is left in trust to pay three-fourths of the income to Mrs. Yates during her life, and the remaining one-fourth in specified proportions to the testator's four sons. Sir Henry Watson Parker, £14,911; Mr. George Fox, J.P., D.L., £56,933; and Mr. Arthur Soames, £164,093.

The Duchess of York had so far recovered when the mail left that she is now able to take drives daily in the park, either with the Duchess of Teck or with the Duke of York. On Saturday morning, July 21, the Duke and Duchess of York and the Duke and Duchess of Teck honoured Messrs. Gunn and Stuart, Richmond, with numerous sittings, and separate photographs were taken of the infant Prince with his parents and grand-parents. In the afternoon the Duke of York rode in the park with Sir Charles Cust in attendance, while the Duchess of York went for a drive. On Sunday, the Duchess of Teck, accompanied by Prince Alexander, attended Kingston Vale Church, and in the afternoon the Duke and Duchess of York went for a drive in the park. In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Teck entertained a small party at dinner, at White Lodge, to meet the Duke and Duchess of York.

The greater portion of the wedding trousseau for the Princess Alix of Hesse, whose wedding with the Czarevitch will take place during the autumn, at St. Petersburg, is being made in Germany. Some of the dresses, like those of silver brocade, which were included in the trousseau of the Duchess of Coburg, and more recently of her daughter, will be made of material woven at a factory in Russia, where the costly materials for dresses worn by the Royal Family at Court functions are manufactured.

When the bicycle tax was imposed in France several exemptions were made, notably in the case of military and Government officials. By the law of April 28, 1893, some further exemptions were made. Therein it was laid down that anyone using a bicycle for administrative business emanating from a competent authority was not liable to pay the tax. The question has now arisen, what is a competent authority? A parish priest, residing near Amiens, who uses a bicycle in making his visits to his parishioners, claims that he comes within the category of privileged persons, his bishop, under whose orders he acts, being a competent authority. In the first encounter the priest has been beaten, the decision of the Judges of the Conseil de Prefecture for the Department of the Somme having been unfavourable to his contention. He intends, however, to carry the case on appeal to the Council of State in Paris.

One of the events of the day, says a Paris correspondent, on the 16th ultimo, was the presentation to M. Casimir-Perier by the "Mobile," or militiamen, of the Aube of a bust of himself. He served in that corps in the autumn and winter of 1871. The body has no longer a corporative existence, but years have not greatly thinned it since M. Casimir-Perier was one of its captains. The deputation which conveyed to him the last had for its spokesman M. Baudin, who was his senior captain. In his address he reminded the President that it was he who under the fire of the enemy at Bagneux picked up the mortally wounded Major Dampierre, and then headed a charge against a German barricade in the village of Bagneux. For these acts of bravery M. Casimir-Perier was complimented in a regimental order of the day, and given in the presence of the battalion the Cross of the Legion of Honour. It was a glorious day for the militiamen of the Aube. The bust was executed by M. Paul Dubois, and the President was asked to accept it as a proof of the respectful affection of his former brethren in arms. M. Lauzand, now a judge, and formerly another captain, said he could not forget the terrible conditions under which M. Casimir-Perier fought. He showed the cool resolution of an old soldier, and under a raking fire went forward to the barricade which was defended by the Royal Bavarian Guard. It was almost under the barricade that he raised Major Dampierre. It was owing to the presence of mind of the then young captain that the village and the positions of the enemy were turned and those defending them put to flight. He thus distinguished himself on October 13, 1870. From that hour he was the real, though not the titular, chief of the battalion. The major hoped that the President would not suffer his soldierly bravery to lead him too often into danger. He—the President—no longer belonged to himself, and had no right to risk his person. The President, who was much affected, asked the officers to attend the annual dinner of the battalion of the Aube which is to take place this year at the Elysee.

An effort is being made in Scotland to revive the oyster cultivation, which has been falling off owing to the want of security that those who undertake the business shall reap the reward of their industry. Mr. Young, the late Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, reported, some time ago, that the whole bed of the Moray Firth inside of Fort George was, a few years since, an oyster bed producing oysters of good quality. The discovery was made by some English smacks, and for several years they fished persistently, until the oysters were practically exhausted, as they could not be found in sufficient quantity to pay for dredging. Efforts were made to re-establish the fishing, but it was found that no person had a legal right, and no steps were in consequence taken to restore the beds. This evidence (the Fishery Board says) could be multiplied indefinitely, and it is not surprising to find that the oyster fisheries of Scotland are now so much reduced as to be threatened with extinction. Colonel Malcolm, of Poltalloch, is making efforts to establish an oyster fishery in Loch Sween.

Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild may fairly claim to be a *fin de siecle* agriculturist. She keeps a farm at Boulogne-sur-Seine, just outside the Bois, and during these tropical afternoons it is her delight to initiate the weary votaries of fashion into the simple pleasures of rustic life. The guests are welcomed in a Louis XV. drawingroom, where the furniture is covered with satin brocade of the palest blush-pink hue, and all the knick-knacks and engravings are suggestive of the *ancien regime*. One of the walls, however, consists of a huge sheet of plate-glass, giving views into the cow-shed, if so mean a word is applicable to the superb apartment within which a double row of "milky mothers" browse peacefully at their marble mangers. A Breton herdsman and his wife in national costume tend the sleek cattle and make the picture complete. When aesthetic cravings have been sated by this charming spectacle, an adjournment takes place to the dining-room, and a dainty lunch is served amid a bower of fragrant orchids. Then follows a stroll through the gardens laid out in the Louis XVI. style, with nymphs and fauns of stone gleaming through the foliage; and, lastly, there is a visit to be paid to the dairies. By this time it has become cool enough to venture on the homeward drive, and the carriages are brought round, but each has to carry besides its passengers a load of dairy produce and a colossal bouquet of roses as souvenirs of the visit. One goes away with a feeling that farming, after all, is not such a bad trade if you have an income of a million or two to fall back upon.

Rumour persistently announces the engagement of Abbas Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, to the Princess Emineh Hanoum, the niece of the Sultan of Turkey. The match, remarks the *Globe*, "is a very suitable one, for the Princess, who was born in May, 1876, at Constantinople, is the youngest daughter of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. Her father was deposed and murdered just after her birth. The Princess has three brothers and three sisters, but of the former nothing is known, as owing to their relationship to the throne they have hitherto exercised a wise and Oriental discretion in keeping themselves in the background. The eldest sister is married to Chalid Bey, the son of the celebrated Dervish Pasha; the second to Ahmad Bey, son of Ismail Hakki Pasha; and the third to Mohammad Pasha. The Princess Emineh is just eighteen years of age, and two years younger than the Khedive, who completed his twentieth year ten days ago."

Sir Alfred Lyall is now out of danger, and is able to join the family circle as usual.

The middle of the current month was the date originally fixed as likely to witness the overflow of the Gohna Lake, and by the 15th instant, the water-level should be within fifty feet of the crest of the dam. But the great barrier has so far shown no signs of yielding even in its upper stratum, composed of comparatively loose material. The dust and pulverised rock which overlay the top have, long ago, been washed away by the rain, and the water is now percolating freely through the rocky layer and streaming away down the nullah beyond the tail of the dam. It seems possible that until the lake actually tops the dam no flood will occur, and even when this development happens there may be no terrific rush of water. The rise last week was over twenty-five feet; presumably, it will be about the same this week, and the percolation will go on increasing with every foot. What the engineers are now watching for is any marked sign of subsidence of the surface of the dam. If this should appear, a natural channel will begin to be formed along which spill-waters will find their way eventually. The solidity of the dam as a whole seems to be established, and a permanent lake is now assured. It will be between four and five miles in length, and its level will be determined by the amount of debris washed away from the solid strata of rock which block the valley. By the middle of next month, at the latest, calculations should be possible as to how far this washing away process will extend.

On Saturday afternoon, July 21, Sir Richard Temple, M.P., who is the Ruling Councillor of the Pitt (Hampstead) Habitation of the Primrose League, entertained a number of his political friends at a garden party and "At Home" at his residence, Heath Brow, Hampstead Heath. The visitors were received by Sir Richard and Miss Temple, and found much to interest them in inspecting the numerous works of art executed by Sir Richard Temple himself, illustrative of his journeys in various parts of the world.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	62 42	49 98	50 79	44 18
Saturday, Aug. 11th	0 60	0 11	0 10	0 8
Sunday, Aug. 12th	0 73	0 66	0 71	0 72
Total	63 75	50 75	51 60	44 98
Total fall to August 12th, 1893	66 62	55 94	54 49	52 87
Total fall to August 12th, 1892	52 9	45 66	44 16	44 36

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·490	W	2	90·1	78·9	67	...	13·42	—3·46
Agra	29·525	W S W	4	80·6	76·6	79	0·69	9·42	—7·57
Cawnpore	29·578	W S W	5	83·3	76·1	95	0·56	26·68	...
Allahabad	29·538	W N W	5	86·1	76·3	91	1·27	35·83	+14·29
Jhansi	29·570	S S W	2	85·6	75·7	87	0·19	25·11	+0·41
Jacobabad	29·400	E S E	8	103·9	80·6	75	..	0·15	—2·09
Karachi	29·501	W S W	17	87·5	77·8	75	..	18·63	+13·87
Jeypore	29·568	W S W	5	89·1	73·5	72	..	12·62	—2·71
Ajmere	29·566	W	10	86·9	76·1	80	..	14·30	+1·80
Deesa	29·569	S W	17	90·2	74 0	80	..	16·19	—0·33
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·530	W S W	17	88·4	75·9	88	..	26·24	+16·26
Rajkot	29·593	S W	11	90·9	73·7	87	0·11	44·61	+24·24
Veraval	29·615	W S W	24	82·5	78·8	85	0·03	24·53	...
Neemuch	29·618	S W	15	83·7	73·7	82	...	14·88	—2·60
Indore	29·637	S S W	6	84·5	72·1	89	...	16·01	—2·63
Saugor	29·632	W S W	5	83·8	73·6	89	0·02	43·98	+15·55
Jubbulpore	29·624	W S W	2	82·4	73·6	88	0·61	35·20	—1·59
Hoshangabad	29·610	S W	5	84·8	74·7	89	...	25·53	—3·34
Khandwa	29·653	S W	8	83·7	76·3	78	..	23·64	+6·39
Raipur	29·623	W S W	8	85·3	71·6	92	0·50	34·25	+3·20
Nagpur	29·646	W S W	6	81·9	72·1	89	0·68	25·88	—1·29
Amraoti	29·661	W N W	6	88·1	73·3	82	0·50	26·16	+8·15
Akola	29·654	S W	8	90·0	74·7	82	...	19·51	+0·03
Surat	29 644	W S W	F	90·6	76·0	89	0·10	36·58	+5·50
Malegaon	29·674	W S W	11	87·9	74·1	76	..	8·87	—1·66
Bombay	29·711	W S W	16	83·4	78·0	81	0·12	44·05	—6·89
Poona	29·732	W S W	13	85·5	70·4	82	...	12·41	—0·58
Aurangabad	29·701	W NW	6	87·8	69·7	72	0·08	8·37	...
Sholapur	29·747	W S W	9	85·7	70·5	77	0·56	5·96	—5·30
Ratnagiri	29·760	S S W	8	83·4	75·9	87	0·30	75·16	—1·40
Belgaum	29·793	W NW	7	73·3	67·8	95	0·30	33·56	+5·26
Goa	29·785	N W	7	83·1	75·4	91	0·13	70·90	...
Karwar	29·821	S W	3	80·1	74·1	85	1·44	73·74	—12·44
Mangalore	29·844	Calm	2	80·3	72·4	95	1·22	89·92	+11·00
Calicut	29·876	W S W	8	79·3	74·1	94	0·41	74 32	+4·57
Cochin	29·890	W N W	M	83·2	73·7	93	1·00	45·89	—9·66
Bangalore	29·842	W S W	9	79·7	65·8	88	0·15	8·89	—0·86
Secunderabad	29·750	W S W	9	84·1	71·4	83	0·05	7·87	—6·32
Masuliptm.	29·713	W NW	4	94·6	79·1	75	0·26	7·70	—5·65
Bellary	29·796	W	10	87·4	73·9	68	...	3·60	—0·84
Cuddapah	29·788	W	...	91·0	74·8	78	0·06	13·25	+2·90
Madras	29·765	S S W	6	97·0	79·0	81	..	6·82	—0·78
Coimbatore	29·846	S	6	92·9	72·3	79	...	1·44	—1·67
Trichinopoly	29·799	W NW	10	101·6	79·3	71	...	3·81	—0·50
Negapatam	29·789	W	10	101·1	80 8	64	...	0·51	—4·92
Colombo	29·894	S W	10	81·0	75·0	78	...	13·98	—0·23
Aden	29·739	S W	10	90·8	77·8	69	..	0·07	—0·11

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·00 (61·93); G. T. H.=0·11 (49·81); St. G. H.=0·10 (50·89); C. P.=0·12 (44·05).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are southerly at Coimbatore and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Deesa, Veraval, Neemuch and Bombay. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Veraval, 20 at Neemuch and 16 at Allahabad, Rajkot and Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° above the normal at madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacoabbad and the lowest 66° at Banglore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Karawar (1·44"), Allahabad (1·27"), and Mangalore (1·22") an inch at Cocbin, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Rajkot, Veraval, Saugor, Jabalpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amaraoti, Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, while that between Bomay and Karwar is about one and half times steeper than usual; conditions are, hence, favourable for rain. Pressure is much below the normal in Sind, Cutch and Gujarat, and the weather is slightly unsettled and rain is likely. Elsewhere, conditions are favourable for local scattered showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

Pressure changes are small except in the Punjab and Bengal. Pressure has risen briskly in North and Central Punjab, but is still largely in defect. The deficiency is greatest in Dehra Ismail Khan, where it is one-sixth of an inch. Steep gradients continue in the north-west of India, and winds are strengthened considerably in the Sind, Kathiawar, and Bombay coasts, and are now above normal to a moderate extent. Pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in North-East India, and a depression and cyclonic storm is forming in South-West Bengal. The indraught towards the storm from the Bay has given moderate and fairly general rain to Bengal. Burma obtained moderate to heavy rain. The Bombay current is also largely determined towards the depression, and has hence given moderate rain to the West Coast and the Central Provinces; and moderate to heavy rain to the North-West Provinces and Behar. Hazaribagh received four inches; Rander, Durbhanga, Dehra Dun, and Simla, three; Bareilly and Manipuri, two. Rainfall distribution is now dependent on the Bengal depression, which will probably begin to move slowly west during the next twenty-four hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 10th August.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·645
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·7
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	373
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during month	0·94
" " year	44·26
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 11th Aug.	0·20

* From midnight to midnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 12.

German mail steamer Salier from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 7/8
Bar Silver	28 13/16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	35,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	9,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,164,000	"
" Surats	27,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, August 11.

10 p.m.	80·4

SUNDAY, August 12.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	82·8

THE "SUNDAY TIMES" PROSECUTION.

The prosecution of Donald Malcolm Gasper, editor and proprietor of the *Sunday Times*, at the instance of the Bengal Government, was continued at Calcutta, on Wednesday, before Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who delivered a long judgment. After referring to the evidence as to the publication, which had been satisfactorily established, his Worship continued :—"If the contents of the issues of 30th June, 1st July, and 15th July, are obscene the accused will have committed the offences under Section 293, Indian Penal Code. The only question remaining is: Are they of an obscene character? It is sufficent for the prosecution to show that even one passage is of that character, and the intention of the accused in printing these papers is immaterial, for the law assumes that he contemplated the results which will naturally follow from a perusal of their contents. Nor is it any defence to say that the report of Father Hopkins' case is a fair report of the proceedings in a court of justice. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in Regina *versus* Hickin, has laid down the test of obscenity to be whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscenity is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences and into whose hands these papers may fall. It is abundantly clear from the case, Steele *versus* Brennan, that the privilege given by the law does not extend to reports containing matter of an obscene character. Now the *Sunday Times* falls into the hands of all, old or young, who will pay two annas. It is sold, at the office, at the street corners, and distributed largely in the mofussil. I think that there can be no doubt that the tendency of passages set out in the charges is to corrupt the minds of readers and to suggest impure and indecent thoughts. I find the accused guilty of all except the third charge." His Worship then went into the charges in detail, and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the first and second charges and fines of Rs. 200 on each of the fourth, fifth, and sixth charges with three weeks' rigorous imprisonment as an alternative in default; altogether four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600. The prisoner bore the sentence with equanimity.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line s s Lorenzo, 2031 tons, Captain B H Rogers, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, Revd Stone, Mr T Walker as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2689 tons, Captain P Mersa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste (21st July), with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Murray	1347	W Elliott	N F	N F	T M & Co
B	Lorenzo	2031	Rogers	Karachi	9 8	F Muir & Co
F	Vindobona	2689	Mersa	N F		A Lloyds & Co
L	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Marmagoa	11-8	
M	Bahaduri	828	H Keyzar	Karachi	15-8	S & Co
Alongside K—						
	Satrunjee	517	A Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
	Mahanadi	517	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	523	G Ahmed	Marmagoa	11-8	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	City of London		Worden	Liverpool	18-8	Sir C Forbes & Co
3	Singapore	2311	Cottavio	Genoa	20-8	C Baboro
5	Ravenna	1915	F Cole	China	23-8	P & O Co
8	Indrani	3337	Curkill	Marseilles	N F	K Nixon & Co
12	Imaum	2705	Pemberthy	Antwerp	13-8	E B & Co
13	Worsley Hall	2172	Black	Not fixed		E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dredger	384	Freemantle	Captain

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Vindobona (s)	Mersa	Trieste, July 21.
	City of Edinburgh (s)	Frame	Glasgow, July 13.
	Bentala (s)	Filmer	Akyab, July 19.
12	Mobile (s)	Hansen	Busreh, July 31.
	Assam (s)	Leigh	Aden, August 7.
	Madeline (s)	Neddin	Cardiff, July 7.
	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Lorenzo (s)	Rogers	Hull via Karachi.
12	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi.
" Chindwara for Coast Ports and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 11.

For Liverpool.

City of London s—45 bales wool, G Radhakisson; 37 bales wool, N Bejraz; 14 bales wool, K Shurriff and Co; 300 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas; 80 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 115 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 3,250 cwts ground-nuts cake, Glade and Co; 531 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 80 bales wool, C Nanjee; 170 bales wool, P Dayall; 150 bales wool, M Cassombhoy; 500 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Naples.

Singapore s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Ravenna s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

For Shanghai.

Ravenna s—75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—August 9.

Burroughs, Surgn Major, Bo, I MS, from leave from Poona.

August 10.

Sluckland, Lt, Bengal, 1st Norfolk, Regt, on leave from Dagshai.

Ferguson, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on transfer, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—August 9.

Tullock, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave to Poona.

August 10.

Buchanan, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
French, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Burroughs, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Poona.

August 11.

Parker, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, to Mount Abu.
Ferguson, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on transfer, to Mhow.
Kettlewell, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Stanley, Smith, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th August, 1894.

1. The following Drills will take place on Friday next :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—No. 417, Gunner W M Noonau, to No. 3 Sub-Dvn, No. 1 Co, dated 7th instant. No. 418, Gunner F J Haulgate, to No. 2 Sub-Dvn, No. 1 Co, dated 10 thinstant.

3. The following gentleman has joined the Corps as an Honorary member from the 11th instant: Mr S T Cohn.

By Order,
(Sd.) L PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th August, 1894.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th.

2. The following drills will be held as stated below :—

(1) Cathedral High School, at 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday 14th and Thursday 16th—Squad-drill.

(2) Town Hall, at 9 p.m. on Wednesday 15th—Bayonet and firing exercise.

(3) Head-Quarters, at 5-45 p.m. on Thursday 16th—Sword exercise for Officers.

(4) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines, from 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 17th Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol F P Vieyra, "A" Company from 1st August to 31st October 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School every morning until further notice, Tuesdays excepted. All other members are invited to attend.

2. There will be practice at Tent pegging, &c. weather permitting, at the Kennedy sea Face, on Tuesday morning the 14th instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—August 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

For Consent Decree.

618-93—M L Shroff—Ramdayal Saligram Javer vs Nurhurry Balkrishna Purajee—Chitnis, M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Case for Opinion of the Court under Section 527 of the Code.

380-94—Crawford, B and Co—William Stephens vs Frank Stephens and others.

Postponed Long Cause.

402-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 11.

CONSOLS declined 1/8 per cent. on London yesterday, say, to 102; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 109¼. The market rates of discount were reduced 1/8 per cent. to ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅞ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. higher at Rs. 55 7/8. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. per oz. higher, returning to Wednesday's quotations of 28 13-16d.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 62 7/8, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. 7½ lakhs of extra Indian Council Bills on Calcutta were allotted yesterday at 1s. 0 31-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained for the extra Bills on Bombay placed on the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 0⅞d. The shipments of Specie this week are £90,000 in Silver for Bombay, making nearly a quarter of a million shipped to this port during the present month, so far. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs 25·19.

To-day, extra allotments of 8 lakhs of Indian Council Bills on Calcutta have been made at 1s. 1d. and 1s. 1 1-32d., the higher rate showing an advance of 1-16d. as the price obtained yesterday. London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations are unchanged; and Silver in New York, with Exchange on London, are unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the day's sales having been 8,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 23-32d. for August-October deliveries, and 3 49-64d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet but steady, with spot prices unchanged, and Arrivals 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant. The Sales are 6,000 bales; Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet but steady.

Owing to the holidays in the earlier part of the week ending yesterday, the total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were only 35,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 40,000 bales; the Imports having been only 9,000 bales. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at 1,164,000 bales, had increased during the week by 41,000 bales, and was 78,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, and 260,000 bales less than in 1892. The figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe are again missing from Reuter's weekly telegram. The price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d. during the week under notice, yesterday's quotation having been 9-16d. lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 1-16d. below that ruling in 1892.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands' Cotton declined 1-16 cent to 6 7/8 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 6 points lower, at 6·64 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; and the total Receipts since the 1st September, 1893, now show an increase of 857,000 bales compared with last year's, in the same time, but a falling off of 1,203,000 bales as against those for the year before.

A telegram from Washington through Reuter under yesterday's date states that according to the Agricultural Bureau monthly report, the average condition of the Cotton crop in 11 Cotton States was 91 13-16 per cent. This compares with an average condition of 89 5-8 per cent. at the beginning of July; of 82·3 per cent. in August last year; and an average of 87·5 per cent. for the previous four years.

To-day the price of spot cotton in New York has advanced 1-16 cent, returning to Thursday's quotation of 6-15-16 cents. September Futures, however, being unchanged. The Receipts at the Ports are 2,000 bales, going against 2,500 bales last year, and 900 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 7,400,000 bales, compared with 7,390,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	6,000	10,000	7,100
" exports to U. Kingdom..	11,000	10,000	15,000
" " Continent......	12,000	9,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,862,000	5,005,000	7,065,100
" exports to U. K. do.	2,819,000	2,260,000	3,291,000
" " to Continent do.	2,297,000	2,018,000	2,513,000
" Stock in the Ports	200,000	267,000	414,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 10th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	not recd	2,431,280	2,807,580
" " Surats		196,750	271,910

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,164,000	1,241,540	1,424,290
" London	(not recd.)	6,000	9,000
American Afloat	20,000	35,000	25,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	15,000
Total ...	......	1,292,540	1,473,290
Price of Mid.-Americans........	3⅜d.	4 7-16d.	3 15-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3⅞d.	3⅜d.
Difference	⅜d.	9-16d.	½d.

Here, the Cotton Market has been quiet to-day, with only small business passing, but prices unchanged. Exporters have bought only 200 Bengal at Rs. 154-68; but the Mills have taken 1,100 bales in all, consisting of 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 172; 200 Mulkapur, at Rs. 182½; and 100 each. of Dhulia, at Rs. 154; Cutchgaum, at Rs. 164; Nugger, at Rs. 170; and Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 177 per candy.

WHEAT has attracted rather more attention from shippers to-day, and a moderate business has been reported, in a quiet market. We quote:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	1	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	15	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi........	"	3	11	0	"
Red Delhi........	"	3	5	6	"
Hard and Yellow	"	3	8	6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	10	0	"
Hard Red........	"	3	6	0	"

SEEDS.—A considerable business has transpired again to-day in this market, the tone of which has been steady, and prices on the previous level as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-6 to	Rs. 8-2-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-9-0		"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-4-0 to	" 6-6-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-2-0 to	" 6-5-6	"

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........	1,584	bales.
Wheat........	27,411	cwts.
Linseed	4,364	"
Rapeseed	20,952	"
Poppyseed........	1,511	"
Groundnuts	1,477	"
Castorseed........	800	"
Rice	11,244	"

FREIGHTS.—The tone of the market is weaker; but there has been nothing doing to-day to test rates.

EXCHANGE has ruled firm to-day, opening at 1s. 0 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a fair amount of Paper was placed for near delivery, and at 1s. 1 3-32d. to 1-8d. further forward; but for Bank media of remittance we have heard of no enquiry. The Calcutta market also is reported firm, with Bank Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 0 31-32d. ready, and 1s. 1d., forward; and here we closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.		1s. 1 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....		1s. 1 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 1d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·37½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a steady feeling at 103 3-8 to 7-16, and 103¼, for Fours for Money and Account, respectively, these rates having been maintained to the close, with buyers for the settlement at the quotation. 103 has remained the rate for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet and generally steady; but we note some movement in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip say, an advance in the former of Rs. 10 in Colaba Land, Mill, and Oriental; of Rs. 5 in Sassoon; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas, and Maneckji Petit, and in Press Shares an advance of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton, New Berar, and Prince of Wales; and of Rs. 2½ in Mercantile, Mofussil, and New Indian. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 5; and Delhi and Northern Flour Rs. 2 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

FONSECA—Aug. 10, at Girgaum, of small-pox, Gabriel, the beloved son of J. D. Fonseca, aged 4 years.

MOWDAWALLA OR LALCACA—August 12, at Fort, Bazaar Gate Street, near Manockjee Seth's Agiary, Pallonjee Framjee Mowdawalla or Lalcaca, brother of Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Mowdawalla, died at 4 p.m. Funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at 7 a.m.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

KENSINGTON—July 18, at 65, Palace-gardens-terrace, W, wife of A Kensington, I C S, of a son.

LANGDON—July 16, at the residence of her mother, Mrs Rankin, 20, Algiers road, Ladywell, wife of W Churchwood Langdon, Esq, Superintendent E C Telegraph Co, Singapore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKENEY—DARRAH—July 19, at St Stephen's, Dulwich, Rev Robert Bibby Blakeney, rector of Wombwell, Yorks, son of the late Canon Blakeney, DD, rector of Bridlington, to Constance Eleanor, daughter of the late Col Henry Zouch Darrah, Bengal Staff Corps.

DANIELL—BAYLEY—July 24, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lindsay, youngest son of the late Lindsay Daniell, Esq, Indian Civil Service, to Marion Hamilton, youngest daughter of Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K C S I, late Lieut-Governor of Bengal.

DICKSON—KNOCKER—July 19, at St James's, Dover, John Herbert Dickson, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to Mabel, elder daughter of E Wollaston Knocker, Dover.

EUSTACE—RAWLINS—July 21, at Emmanuel Church, Weston super-Mare, Edward Eustace, Esq MD, late Army Medical Staff, to Mary, third daughter of Major-Gen James S Rawlins, late Bengal Staff Corps.

OLDFIELD—HILL—July 19, at St Paul's, Kandy, Ceylon, Henry Philip Oldfield, second surviving son of the late Henry Ambrose Oldfield, MD, Surg-Major H M Indian Army, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Hill Bart, St Columbs, Londonderry, Ireland, formerly of the 19th Hussars and 17th Lancers.

SHIPLEY—ROSS—July 19, at St John's, Ryde, IW, Capt Charles Tyrell Shipley, Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Gen R Y Shipley, CB, to Edith Charlotte, second daughter of Surg-Gen Ross, CIE, of The Grove, St John's Park, Ryde.

DEATHS.

GROVE—July 20, at "The Cottage," Shortlands, Kent, Francis George Mackenzie, eldest son of Col W G Grove, who for many years was Superintendent of Police, Burma.

HALE—July 25, at Eton College, the Rev E Hale, M A, aged 66.

MURRAY—July 22, at 33, Clarinda Park East, Kingstown, county Dublin, Col George Murray, late MS, son of the late Robert Murray, Esq, aged 60.

TORBOCK—July 20, at Travancore, Eastbourne, after short illness, John Haswell Torbock, late Captain in the P and O Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRONSON—August 8, at Bangalore, the wife of I Bronson, of a daughter.

CAPPON—Aug. 9, at No. 1, Camac Street Calcutta, the wife of James Cappon, Junior, of a daughter.

HUTTON—July 20, at Courtallum, Tinnevelly District, the wife of W Hutton, P W D, of a son.

LETT—July 9, at Sibi, the wife of W H Lett, Public Works Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MADDEN—COOK—August 8, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Travers Edward Madden, of the 17th Regt, B I, to Laura Elizabeth Cook.

DEATHS.

BEALE—August 3, at Puri, Alice Edith, the dearly loved youngest child of James Ashton, and Ellen Elizabeth Beale, aged 13 months, and 6 days.

FRASER—August 2, at Mirzapore, N-W P, George Goodridge Fraser, second son of the late Dr William Fraser, of Edinburgh, aged 56.

RICHARDS—August 9, at Calcutta, Grace Maud, widow of the late Vincent Richards, MD, FRCS, aged 31.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1894.

WHEN the vast area of India is considered it must be admitted that, compared with most European countries, the peninsular is poor in minerals, but her possibilities in this direction are greater than is dreamed of in the philosophy of many. As Dr. Watt, the Reporter on Economic Products, has pointed out, few Indian minerals have as yet been worked on modern systems or with scientific appliances, so that ample room remains for expansion. That developments have not been more numerous of late may be attributed to a considerable extent to the depreciated rupee, and the consequent disinclination of capitalists to take the risk of untried experiments, involving heavy initial outlay in machinery and plant. For the investigation of these mineral resources a trained machinery is to hand in the shape of a Geological Survey Department, which has in recent years been transformed from a purely scientific to a practical channel. The Department has specially investigated the coal resources of the country, improvements in working have been suggested, the outturn of new fields has been estimated, the character of the seasons has been discovered, and in more than one case the reports of the geological officers have led to useful action on the part of Government or private capitalists. The Review of Mineral Productions for 1893 has just been issued, and gives some interesting figures which show that, owing to the extension of mill industries, the opening of new railways, and the consumption of ocean steamers, the demand for coal has greatly increased. That this increase has been met by a greater home production is indicated by the fact that, contemporaneously with it imports have declined from 877,843 tons in 1888-89 to 703,341 tons in 1892-93. If Government stores be excluded, the ratio of decrease is far greater, being nearly one-fourth of the total quantity. This circumstance is significant, for in these days, when the supreme and provincial Governments are impressing on their servants the need for strict economy, it becomes them to avoid all unnecessary losses by buying stores, whenever it is possible to do so, in the local markets. Ten years ago the total output from all the coal mines in India was a little over a million tons; but last year it was more than two and half-million. There are ninety-six mines in India, four-fifths of the number being in Bengal. Neary thirty-eight thousand persons are employed in the coal mines of the country. Little or nothing has been done in coal mining in this part of India, in the Madras Presidency, or in the North-West Provinces. But coal is known to exist in many other parts besides those in which mines have so far been opened. The construction of new railways with consequent creation of local demands and facilities of transport is the direction in which we must look for the opening up of those supplies. The export of coal is not of a very important character at present, but is capable of considerable expansion; Ceylon already affords a good market for the Bengal coal. England has for some time had to compete with Japan in the Asiatic markets, and it seems likely that before long India will also enter the lists.

Another direction in which the Geological Department has been the guide, philosopher, and friend of private enterprise is the discovery of petroleum. Borings have been made in various parts of the Beluchistan Agency and in the Shirani Hills. The development of the supply from Beluchistan is, however, practically at a standstill, and its future, as also that of the Punjab source, is not very promising. Better things may, however, be expected at Yenangyaung in Upper Burma, where the Department has done good service in advising as to the arrangements for the demarcation and lease of the valuable wells of the place. The output there and at Akyab last year was over ten million gallons. Although, if tradition speaks truly, petroleum has been worked in Burma for upwards of two thousand years, an unfailing supply still exists in that part of the Empire. The oil is of such good quality, that much of it can be worked even in a crude state. Kodung is the only place where the wells have so far been worked on European models; but it is evident that there is a wide field for enterprise in the direction of petroleum boring in the Province of which the ex-Viceroy has such lofty hopes. Renewed operations are now being prosecuted in Assam, where previous efforts have been doomed to failure. According to Professor Ball, this want of success has been due to the pursuance of wrong methods, rather than to any defects in the quantity or quality of the substance. The opinion of geologists and others competent to express judgment on the subject, is that a profitable industry may be created when the means of communication have been improved, and when certain difficulties which have operated prejudicially have been removed. The production of salt is of still greater value in the industrial economy of the country, and here, too, we find that the home product is slowly but steadily taking the place of the imported. This displacement is attributed to the cheapness with which the Indian salt can now be placed by railways in localities hitherto more cheaply supplied, notwithstanding the difference in price of the imported article. The best source of supply is the Salt Range of the Punjab, where over a hundred thousand tons of rock-salt are annually turned out. The commodity is also obtained by evaporation from the Sambar Lake in Rajputana, and near the sea coast of Madras and Bombay. It is satisfactory to note that notwithstanding the additional salt duty, the consumption of salt has increased in recent years in a proportion far in excess of the natural expansion to be expected from the growth of the population. This, however, is only one of many signs of the times that the material prosperity of the people at large is increasing. The total output last year was 1,251,837 tons, being an increase of nineteen thousand tons in the previous twelve months. The manufacture of saltpetre is still carried on, but India no longer enjoys the monopoly of the trade, which it was her fortune to possess in the days of the East India Company. Since new and cheaper sources of supply were discovered in Europe and America, India has had to contend against formidable rivals, and in the contest has been handicapped by crude methods and by the constant danger of criminal adulteration.

The possibilities of India in regard to iron are believed to be even greater than in respect of coal, for iron ores are largely distributed all over the Peninsular. It is, however, only in the hilly districts of Western Bengal that smelting after European methods is carried on, coal there being available in close proximity. The Bengal Iron Company at Barakhar turn out about twenty thousand tons of pig iron per annum. Other iron mines also attain excellent results, and there can be little doubt that if India were totally cut off from connection with the outside world her entire wants as to iron could be supplied from indigenous sources. Steel has been successfully made in the Government workshops, and it is to be hoped that when the financial equilibrium of the country is restored, capital will be attracted to the iron industry. Another mining industry that should not pass unnoticed is gold. The metal is found in almost all the Provinces of India, but it is only in Mysore and Wynaad that mining operations are carried on by scientific methods, under European management. In Mysore there is every promise of a continuance of the supply. The whole of the Mysore auriferous tracts have been surveyed and licenses for prospecting for gold and other metals have been granted in twenty-two sub-divisions. Prospecting operation in the Raichur Doab of the Nizam's Dominions have led to the belief that the metal exists there in paying quantities. In Burma and Assam gold deposits of considerable extent and value are said to exist, and although it is not likely that "great finds" such as those now being reported from Western Australia, will gladden the heart of the prospector, the industry is one quite capable of expansion. In many parts of India gold is obtained by the primitive method of washing the auriferous sands from the beds of rivers. The production by this process is, however, unimportant, and does not as a rule exceed seven hundred ounces a year. Diamond mining has greatly declined of late years, and this is not to be wondered at, seeing that the contractors have lost heavily. One of the most noteworthy of the minor minerals is the paint of a slatish colour obtainable in the Kishengarh hill in Rajputana. It has been found serviceable for painting wagons, iron works, iron bridges, and similar works, and is used for such purposes by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council has been called for to-morrow, at Poona, when a formidable agenda will be gone through. The most important business of the sitting will be the consideration of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1894-95. The second reading and consideration in detail of the Bill to amend the law in force in the Peint territory with the object of bringing it into conformity with that of the Bombay Presidency will also be taken, and among the papers to be placed on the table will be an abstract of returns furnished by Departments in the Bombay Presidency to the Government of India, showing value and cost of stores of Indian manufactures obtained on indent through the Secretary of State. The list of questions to be put by honourable members is a very heavy one. Mr. Lakham Gauda Basavaprabhu comes first with three. The first of these asks, whether Government has made any provisions for Sardars in the New Provincial Service, and if not what Government intends to do. The next has reference to the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, and the privilege of appeal, while the third aims at obtaining permission to watandars to cut trees for agricultural and other purposes, other than those that are now allowed. Mr. Setalvad has a string of eleven, dealing with an immensely wide range of subjects. They include interrogatories as to the Uncovenanted Medical Service, the new assessment in various Ratnagiri villages, Temperance and Local Option, spirit farm licenses, reforms in the Judicial Department and the cheapening of litigation, the conveyance of land, the presidentship of the Bandora Municipality, the necessity for a judge at Thana, and, lastly, the necessity for providing the means of communication on trains as illustrated in the recent murderous assault between Thana and Poona. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik follows with a batch of fourteen questions, the text of which occupies more than five foolscap pages. First of these deals with the mismanagement of various Hindu temples, and the misconduct and quarrels of temple managers and servants in certain shrines. His second question refers to the subject of supplies to officers on tour—a subject similar to that on which orders were recently issued by the Government of the North-West Provinces. Then come questions as to revised survey rates, waste by products in sugar refineries, the appointment of the District Magistrate of Kolaba as joint judge of Thana, extensions of time against the provisions of the fifty-five years' rule, and the statements of gazetted servants as to indebtedness and loans. Mr. Javerilal desires much information concerning country tobacco-dealers' grievances, and then he wishes to know what relief Government intends to give the landholders of Panvel, and whether Government will not bring up to date the statement of revenue and administrative changes during the last thirty years; the Broach Local Fund which interests the hon'ble member, and whether the Local Board is not acting irregularly in deciding that in future no original work or repairs to village tanks or wells, except for Dheds, shall be undertaken until the villagers have subscribed a sum in cash not less than half the cost of the estimated work. Mr. Javerilal's questions also seek information as to remuneration to the Khandeish country spirit farmer to field boundary marks, and recent revenue assessments. Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu will put seven questions relating respectively to the enhancement of the assessment at Panvel, the jungle privileges of the Khots, the Petit Laboratory and the Chair of Pharmacology, the custom as to opening of Famine Relief Works, and as to the Alibag revision survey rules. The question as to the Petit Institute and Chair of Pharmacology is couched in the following terms: "What is proposed to be done (a) With the Petit Research Institute which the donor built and equipped mainly for the purpose of making investigations into the virtues and uses of Indian drugs, now that the official experts and advisers of Government think that pharmacological work to be of any use is not possible in the hot climate of Bombay, and the proposed Chair of Pharmacology has been in consequence abandoned? (b) Is it true that although the chair of Pharmacology was created in November, 1889, the Professor of Pharmacology was not supplied with the necessary apparatus, and was consequently not placed in a position to begin his research work till August, 1892, a few weeks before the probation period of three years expired, and that the Chair was, however, condemned to be a failure at about the same time? The reply to this group of interrogatories can admit of no speculation; but the precise wording of Government's answer will doubtless be neat and effective. Khan Bahadur A. D. Hassan Ali Beg Effendi has a batch of eight questions to put as to the Fuleli Canal, and the passenger traffic thereon, a subject which has been attracting much attention in Sind for some time past. Then Mr. Pheroshah Mehta will put the questions as to the cost of the Bombay city police, as to "open and public attacks made by executive officers in some of the highest judicial offices of the Presidency," and the Gujerat College. He also asks for further information regarding Mr. Setalvad's correspondence with the heads of mofussil municipalities, as to the resignation of the vice-president of the Yeola Municipality and the refusal of the district magistrate, of Belgaum to renew a certain license to carry arms. Information on land revenue practices will be sought by Mr. Ganpatrao D. Panse who will also enquire as to the strength of the several Government Departments. And finally Mr. W. R. Macdonell will ask whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a letter in the *Bombay Guardian* of August 4, signed "M.S.L.," and purporting to be written by one of the persons convicted of defamation in a recent case prosecuted by the Bombay Opium Farmer, containing the statement, "The verdict of the magistrate was just what I had expected ever since I was informed that he had taken the papers in the case and gone to Mahableshwar to consult Lord Harris;" and whether there is any foundation for the statement? It goes without saying that the answer will be in the negative, for as everyone knows the prosecution in which the self-styled "Martyrs for righteousness sake" were charged with and convicted for defamation of the character of a private individual, and not of attacking Government as they so untruthfully and shamelessly allege.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has given notice of a question that will interest officers of the Forest Department. The hon. baronet who, it is hoped, will reconsider his determination not to remain in political life after the present Parliament expires, wishes to know whether covenanted members of the Service have, as stated in the Cooper's Hill prospectus, been placed on an equality with Public Works Officers in the matter, and if not, why not. If these concessions have not been granted Sir Richard asks that copies of the several recommendations of the Government of India, and of the replies of the Secretary of State may be presented to the House of Commons.

MR. HARVEY, Under-Secretary to Government, will not after all act as Municipal Commissioner in Bombay during the absence of Mr. Acworth. Mr. Harvey has been ordered home by his medical advisers on account of the state of his health. Not only is it such as to prevent him taking up the appointment as Municipal Commissioner but to render a three months' change home absolutely necessary. Mr. Harvey is said to have expressed his anxiety to take up the duties, but the doctors are inexorable. Surgeon-Major Weir, the Municipal Health Officer, is therefore to act as Commissioner.

THE Viceroy's escort for the Lahore camp has not yet been detailed; but it will be of full strength, namely, a regiment of British cavalry, a horse artillery battery, a battalion of British infantry, and a regiment of Native cavalry and infantry.

THE recent outrage by the Waziris took place north of the outpost in the Gandak Valley, held by a small detachment of the Zbob Valley levy. The tribesmen must have crossed the Gomul river and ambushed the three men who were killed.

THE collection of supplies and transport for the escort of the Waziristan demarcation party will begin next month, so as to enable a move to be made through the Gomul Pass early in October.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st July, 1894, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 23,632 maunds and Rs. 2,787 in the earnings.

A MILITARY correspondent of a Bombay paper states that the P. and O. ships Rome and Britannia, and the British India Dilwara, which have been chartered for trooping to India, are each to carry 3,500 officers and men, in addition to their crew, and he well remarks that the troops will be packed sardine fashion, just as on the old troopers. There must, however, be some mistake in the numbers, says the Allahabad paper, given. The programme of reliefs issued at Simla shows that the three vessels named, together with the old Malabar, will between them make twelve trips each way between England and India. They will certainly not carry 3,500 officers and men on each occasion; about half that number seems the more likely figure. No ship will carry more than one infantry regiment and draft at a time, and it is notified in several instances that a steamer will arrive in India with drafts and leave with details, without even a whole battalion being on board. It may be that the hired transports will be fitted to accommodate 3,500 to meet emergencies, but from 1,700 to 2,000 men at most will be about the numbers shipped to India. A transport with 3,500 men on board, in the Red Sea in September or April, might have a history that few would care to read.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN COREA.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

A JAPANESE NAVAL REPULSE.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11.

Twelve thousand Japanese troops have been landed at Fusan and eight thousand at Gensan.

These divisions are now converging on Seoul for the purpose of meeting the Chinese force of 20,000 men which entered Corea on the 2nd instant, from Manchuria, and which is now reported to be advancing on the capital.

A telegram from Chefoo states that the Japanese fleet appeared off port Wei-Hai-Wei yesterday. The attack on one entrance was repulsed. Later on the fleet attempted to force the other, but was equally unsuccessful.

THE SINKING OF THE TRANSPORT KOWSHING.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that reports received of the sinking of the hired transport Kowshing are still conflicting. Meanwhile Britain has informed the Japanese Government that it will be held answerable for any loss of British life and property.

FURTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY JAPANESE FLEET.

Aug. 12.

The news of the attack made by the Japanese fleet on port Wei-Hai-Wei is confirmed, but no details have yet been received. At the same time a Japanese squadron attacked Port Arthur also unsuccessfully.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Aug. 11.

Cholera is reported to be spreading in Holland.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

In reply to a question, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies hoped to be able to announce the decision arrived at with regard to the military contribution paid by the Straits Settlements before the end of the Session.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

The Scotch Local Government Bill passed the third reading last night (Friday).

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF A SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

The deadlock between the Senate and House of Representatives on the Tariff Bill still continues, though there appears to be some prospect of the acceptance of the measure put forward by the Senate.

REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Aug. 11.

The Moorish Kabyles have revolted against the extortions and tyranny of the Khalifas, and many of the latter have been killed.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

FORT ABAZAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

It has been decided to withdraw the present military garrison from Fort Abazai, and transfer the fort to the civil authorities to be held entirely by the Border Military Police.

THE INDIAN ARMY ACT.

General Brackenbury will introduce his Bill to amend the Indian Army Act, and another Bill to amend certain sections of various small Acts passed by the local Councils.

ANOTHER LOAN CONVERSION.

Aug. 12.

The conversion of another loan is imminent; and particulars will be published almost immediately.

LATER.

It is officially announced that a further loan notification has been issued in a *Gazette* Extraordinary this morning (Monday), at Calcutta. A portion of the 1865 Loan is notified for discharge on December 1, but option of conversion into 3½ per cent. (guaranteed till 1st August, 1904) from February 1, 1895, is offered. This option to be declared by September 15. At the same time option offered on June 30, (which is four annas per cent. better than above), is renewed for a fortnight to allow holders, except those of 1842-43 Loan. This *Gazette* Extraordinary will be published at Simla, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The Government of India will not, as anticipated, convert the new loan till the results of the present loan notification are known. If the results of this loan are satisfactory no new conversion is contemplated for the present.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION PRIZES.

The following is the list of the principal prizes of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition:—The Viceroy's Medal, Herr Linde; the Lieutenant-Governor's prize, Colonel Woodthorpe; the Commander-in-Chief's prize, Colonel Holdich; Sir Charles Pritchard's prize, Major Temple; two other chief prizes are not yet quite decided but according to present plans Captain Colomb receives Sir Alexander Miller's prize and Captain Prickett the Maharajah of Kutch Behar's prize.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

The statement that Sir William Lockhart will be promoted to a full General on the 31st March next, and thus become ineligible for the command of the Punjab Army is incorrect. The promotions of the Generals of the Indian Army are regulated by a Royal Warrant, published in the Indian Army Circular, Clause 11 of 1891. Under para. 5 of this warrant, it is clear that Sir William Lockhart cannot become a full General until a Lieutenant-General of the Staff Corps, junior to him as a Lieutenant-General, has been promoted to a full General. This cannot occur until Sir Peter Lumsden retires in November, 1896.

A NEW EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

There is a rumour of another Abor Expedition being undertaken, but as the Government of India have no money to spare for this object, the local Government must pay if they want the expedition.

BREACH ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Another serious break has occurred on the North-Western Railway, near Radhan. Mails and passengers are being transhipped.

MR. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of service until the end of the March next.

CELEBRATIONS AT KAGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 11

Yesterday, the neighbouring town of Kagal, capital of the State of that name, was *en fete*, when it was visited by his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur for the purpose of investing with his powers as Chief of the State, his younger brother Bapu Sahib, who has just attained his majority. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the Kolhapur feudatory Chiefs and several European visitors, the chief of whom was Colonel Salmon, Political Agent for Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country. The investiture speech was delivered on behalf of his Highness by his Dewan Khan Bahadur M. Cooverji, C.I.E. The Maharaja then inaugurated the new water-works, constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000 by Mr. Shannon, State Executive Engineer. The festivities concluded with a banquet and a display of fire-works.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 12.

Mr. Phadke, member of the Poona Night Club presented an address to the Chief of Kagal enclosed in a kinkob bag with silver letters, bearing the name of the Club. The Chief was garlanded. The Chief expressed his opinion in the following words:—"The Club is rendering valuable service to Marathi literature. I will render your Club what small assistance my means will permit."

FOOTBALL IN POONA.

VICTORY FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 11.

A MATCH was played, this evening, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana. Bombay kicked off uphill at 5-45 p.m. The ball was returned, and the first scrimmage was in Bombay territory. Bombay got the ball back over the half-way time, and within five minutes, Clarke got the ball and dropped it, and followed up so smartly that he got possession again and ran in behind the posts. From the outset it was seen that the Bombay combination behind the scrimmage was better than Poona's, and the Bombay men held better together. Poona got the better of the exchanges after the kick off, and play again settled down in the Bombay quarters. For the next ten minutes the play consisted of some ineffective passing among the Bombay backs. If a little more dropping into touch had been tried, play would probably have been more effective. The Poona backs confined themselves to defence, no chance being given them of attack even when in Bombay territory. The Poona men were too anxious to collar the ball, and consequently missed the man now and then. Bombay carefully worked the ball towards Poona goal and just before time a try was gained behind the posts, which Hudson again converted. Even play ensued up to half-time. Poona kicked off and play settled down in the middle of the ground. Passing went on among the Bombay backs as before but did not effect much. Bombay repeatedly brought up the ball so near the Poona line only to be driven back by Walpole. The Bombay substitutes, Spur and Cartland, were mainly instrumental in causing the Poona team to touch down several times. Bombay after some loose play on the part of the Poona backs scored a try. Though not far from the posts the place kick was a failure. After the kick out Poona made a determined effort which resulted in Walpole making a fine drop which went wide. Bombay touched down, and after the kick out, the ball was worked to Bombay quarters. On the call of time there was a touch down near the touch time. The try at goal was a fine one, but not quite successful, and a well fought game ended by 2 goals and 2 tries to nil in favour of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY TEAM.—Back—R Lang. Half-back—D F Tullock, H C S Clarke, and H E John. Three-quarter-backs—L S Hudson, P G Clarke, and W H Cole. Forwards—A K Willoch, F T G Coverton, T O S Seagram, A M Kettlewell, A J Carter, Corp Spur, and Cartland.

POONA TEAM.—Back—H Walpole. Half-backs—Sharp and Wadington. Three-quarter-backs—Lieut Deas, Taylor, and Heyland. Forwards—Mariable, Muscroft, Fernyhough, B Johnston, Baillie, Babington, Saturn, Codrington, and Wilkin.

THE MATCH BETWEEN BARON VON MASSOW AND MAJOR BLOMFIELD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

THE match for Rs. 500 aside between Baron von Massow, the German Consul-General, and Major C. J. Blomfield, D.A.A.-G., came off, on Saturday morning, on the Yerrowda range over a two-mile course across country. Captain Murphy had mapped out the course, whilst Dr. Bull with a large red and white flag in his hand stood beside the water jump on the Yerrowda course, and represented the winning post. Baron von Massow weighs over thirteen stone, while Major Blomfield's weight was a trifle over eleven stone, but "Wagtail" was a smaller animal than "Waitabit," the Baron's horse, and taking one thing with another, the race was about weight for inches. The match excited a very keen interest in the sporting circles of Poona, and despite the fact that his Excellency's and Mrs. Nairne's ball at the Gymkhana, on the previous evening, there were nearly one hundred equestrians and equestriennes present, who followed the contestants throughout their exciting ride, amongst them being General Nairne, Colonel Westmacott, and all the principal officers in the station. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and a number of ladies and gentlemen in conveyances drew up near the finishing spot. The race started from the Deccan College grounds. The wall was cleared, and the riders made their way across country to the Yerrowda racecourse, the competitors keeping close together, Wagtail leading by a head up to the first jump, which Waitabit negociated better than his opponent. However Wagtail came up again, and led slightly on the flat. The same thing occurred at most of the other jumps, about six in number, except that they took the last jump almost together, and when they came into the straight Wagtail was leading slightly, and maintained the lead till nearly home, when the Baron called on his animal which responded and one of the most exciting of races was well won by Baron von Massow by half-a-length. The excitement amongst the spectators was intense, and the Baron was congratulated on his hardly won victory.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 11.

A MATCH was played to-day, on the Gymkhana ground between the Royal Indian Marine and the Leinsters (Royal Canadians). Owing to the showery weather the game had to be adjourned at times in the afternoon as it was impossible to continue playing. The Leinsters having won the toss went in first, and made a very respectable stand, and scored rapidly, and were all out by 1-30 for 150 runs. Lieut. Cates, Lieut. Sharp, and Corporal Aldridge all played a good game. Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Garrett caught Bharucha in slip—a splendid catch—when the latter had made 13. The bowling of Lieut. Wood and Lieut. Cates was fairly on the spot, the latter being especially deadly. When he had made only two runs Bharucha was let off by Wood, the latter failing to hold a ball which was returned to his hands. The wicket was a very good one. The Royal Indian Marine men went in at once, but before tiffin bell rang they were stopped by the rain. They, however, did not do very much, and were all out for 47 runs. They followed on their innings, and played until time was called at 5-30 as the ground was required for the Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana Rugby Football match. The following are the scores:—

LEINSTERS.

Lieut Cates, b Shearme	45
Sergt de la Bat, b Beaumont	1
Lieut Wood, b Beaumont	3
Major Stavert, b Beaumont	0
Lieut Johnson, b Burjorjee	6
Lieut Sharp, c and b Shearme	37
Sergt Gunter, b Beaumont	9
Capt Cochrane, c Waters, b Burjorjee	9
Corpl Aldridge, run out	25
Qr-Mr-Sergt Garret, b Beaumont	0
Lieut Laughlin, not out	0
Extras	15
Total	150

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Burjorjee	54	43	0	2
*Beaumont	70	21	2	5
Rustomjee	40	14	3	0
Shearme	35	38	1	2
Olford	15	19	0	0

* 2 wide balls

R. I. M.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Burjorjee, b Cates	1	run out	31
Lieut Waters, c Cates, b Wood	0	l-b-w b Cates	6
Surg-Major Burroughs, c Sharp, b Wood	3	not out	0
J Bharucha, c Garrett, b Cates	13	not out	11
Lieut Shearme, b Cates	11	did not bat	
Capt Holland, c Gunter, b Cates	2		
Rustomjee, c Garrett, b Wood	0		
Lieut Mitchell, b Cates	9		
Lieut Beaumont, b Wood	0		
Lieut Dobbin, not out	0		
Asst Eng Olford, b Cates	0		
Extras	7		
Total	47	Total	48

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B	R	M	W	2nd Innings. B	R	M	W
Cates	49	22	1	6	35	25	1	1
Wood	45	17	3	4	30	23	0	0

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 27.

THE political situation has not altered during the past week; if anything, the omens are more favourable than they were seven days ago to the Government. It is true that the avalanche of amendments to the Evicted Tenants' Bill that has descended upon the table of the House of Commons, since Monday night, when Mr. John Morley's measure passed its second reading by the comparatively large majority of 32, has for the time being shattered the hopes of those who looked for the prorogation at the end of August; but the Ministerialists profess to be greatly encouraged by the tactics of their opponents. The Equalization Bill, which it was necessary to bring in for the same reason that the Scotch Local Government Bill is being prepared for immediate adoption, namely, to appease the demand of a ravenous group of members, met with determined opposition, both from the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, but to the surprise of everybody and disgust of good many of Lord Salisbury's followers out of the House, this further instalment of "Oriental finance," as it is stigmatised, was adopted without a division. The Liberals wanted the discussion to be commenced and finished in one sitting. The Opposition would not hear of such indecent haste, and defied the majority to resort to extreme measures. Thereupon the Ministerialists raised once more their cry for the closure. They had done the same with reference to the Evicted Tenants' Bill, but without success. The Speaker would not hear of a division taking place until Monday night. He was approached regarding the Rates' Bill, and showed equal disinclination to force the pace. Impatient Liberals are very angry with Sir William Harcourt for not putting his foot down. They strongly objected to private "deals" (to use a favourite word), and contend that if Mr. Peel as President of the chamber declines to restrain the flow of Opposition oratory, or obstruction, as Ministerialists call it he should be compelled to give his reasons in public. This is all very well, but those who use such arguments should try to put themselves in the place of Sir W. Harcourt or Mr. John Morley. To propose the closure and to have your motion promptly snuffed out by the Speaker, would not of course be regarded as humiliating by politicians of the type of certain men who shall be nameless; but the leaders have to be more careful of their reputation. It has been assumed, indeed positively stated, by persons who ought to know that the Evicted Tenants' Bill, which two sturdy Radicals, Mr. Storey and Sir Charles Dilke, refuse to support, will be ignominiously rejected when it reached the House of Lords. The general opinion now is that, whatever his original intention may have been, Lord Salisbury will not call up n the peers to throw out the Bill, but to follow the precedent of the "Employers' Liability Bill" last session, and merely draw its teeth. It is said in some quarters that Mr. Morley would not be sorry for an excuse to drop the Bill owing to the want of enthusiasm for his proposals among the bulk of English Liberals; and especially if in doing so he could stir up the agitation against the Lords, which somehow or other still seems to hang fire. *Apropos* of the House of Lords that chamber has done a useful service to India by the debate initiated a week ago by Lord Lansdowne on the cotton duties. The speeches made on that occasion, not only by the ex-Viceroy, but by Lord Roberts and others, have done incalculable good, and Manchester is trembling with anxiety at what may happen. Sir W. Houldsworth, M.P., one of the most intelligent of the Lancashire phalanx, admits that public opinion in this country is dead against the English cotton spinners, and urges them in almost frantic terms to bestir themselves if they do not want to be defeated. Such is the alarm of those he represents, that this afternoon he is asking Mr. Fowler, whether, in view of the resolution passed by this House on 10th July, 1877, with reference to the Indian Import Duties on cotton goods, he can give an assurance that such duties shall not be reimposed without an opportunity being given to the House to express its opinion.

The great social function held this day week "in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of sub-marine telegraphy to the Far East" was quite the most successful entertainment that has been given at the Imperial Institute, and it is a pleasure to say that for once at all events the organizing skill of the staff of the Institute left nothing to be desired. To arrange a banquet for nearly 500 guests and a reception for as many thousands, on a truly colossal scale, is no easy task, but the whole thing so far as I could see passed off without any hitch. Everybody, who is any body, was present, and Sir John Pender's telegraph companies—The Eastern and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China—may congratulate themselves on having given *eclat* to an otherwise not remarkable season. India was fairly well represented at the banquet, amongst those who accepted invitations to be present being the Secretary of State, Mr. Fowler, and his colleague, Lord Reay, General Lord Roberts, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir Edward Bradford, Sir A. Cappel, Sir Charles Turner, Colonel Sir J. Ardagh, General Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir A. Wilson, and Sir H. Mance. Unfortunately the acoustics of the "Temporary Grand Hall" are not perfect, and quite one-half of the diners failed to hear a word of the speeches, all of which, with the exception of that delivered by Mr. Fowler and the Lord Mayor, were more remarkable for length than brevity. The vast "armed science" (embracing the Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces) was proposed by Lord Kelvin, Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley responding. "Submarine Telegraphy in its International aspect" was eloquently presented by Mr. Bayard, the popular American Ambassador, and "Submarine Telegraphy in its commercial aspect" by the Lord Mayor. To this of course Sir John Pender replied and in the course of a very interesting speech gave some statistics which enable us to form an idea of the enormous undertakings that he directs with such consummate ability. "Twenty-five years ago yesterday," he said, "the company that laid the submarine system from Great Britain to the Far East was registered. At that time the nucleus of the present system of Eastern Telegraphs consisted of about 900 miles of cable with a capital of £260,000. To-day we own 51,325 miles of cable, and have a joint nominal capital of over nine millions sterling, but which at the present market quotations actually represents nearly fifteen millions sterling." The total mileage of submarine cables, Sir John Pender further informed us, is in round numbers 152,000 miles (the Atlantic already contains eleven, and will shortly contain twelve), and of these 152,000 miles 90 per cent. has been provided by private enterprise, the entire cost being upwards of forty millions sterling. If the cable and land lines—the latter are over 2,000,000 miles in length—are added, the combined capital reaches the respectable figure of £106,000,000 sterling! A quarter-of-a-century ago the chairman observed it was considered wonderful to receive a message from India in a "few hours;" now telegrams arrive in a "few minutes," not always I am afraid. "We commenced business," said Sir John triumphantly, "by carrying at the rate of 400,000 messages per annum; to-day, we transmit over two millions." Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and others who may have thought that the Eastern Company might possibly have taken this opportunity of announcing a reduction of rates, will be disappointed. Their representations judging from Sir John Pender's scheme on the subject have not yet convinced the directors that it would be wise policy to extend the great benefits they have conferred upon India by cheapening their tariff. The Prince of Wales, whose interest in all that relates to the Empire at large, is so conspicuous, did not attend the banquet, but he came in afterwards from a ball at Grosvenor House, and despatched telegrams to the Viceroy of India as well as to the Governors of the Colonies served by the two companies. One of the most cordial, not to say flowery of the telegrams of congratulations received was addressed to Sir John Pender, "King of Cables," London. It came from the Postal and Telegraph Department in Rome, and was thus worded:—"We associate ourselves in heart and thought to the present rejoicings for the Silver Wedding of the great Far East with your two noble daughters, wishing them and you long years of ever-increasing prosperity for the benefit of the world's civilization as of old England's glory. Rule Britannia.

It really looks as if the days of the three-volumed novel were numbered, another proof of the democratic spirit that pervades every department of life. The interesting announcement made by one of the literary journals last week that Mr. Hall Caine's new novel, "The Manxman," is to appear in a single volume has been followed by the publication of the resolution recently adopted by the Authors' Society. That body seems to have shaken off its former timidity and boldly attacks one of the last citadels of antiquated prejudices and self-interest. The Council of the Authors Society are still a little diffident, and in a sort of half apologetic way explain that before forcing the crusade against the three-volumed system they took the opinion of all the novelists on their books as well as that of other members of the Society. The movement for which the public has patiently waited all these years has at last been fairly started, and it is likely to receive a strong impetus from the fact mentioned by Mr. Rider Haggard this morning. "I may remark," he says in a communication to the *Times*, "that I have before me a letter from one of the largest houses in London informing me incidentally that with the single exception of a book now in the press it does not propose to print any more three-volumed novels." When libraries paid a net sum of 19s. a copy and sometimes more the publishers were naturally content to let well alone, but their profit is not the same when only 12s. is offered. Mr. Rider Haggard calculates that every copy of a story by a known writer which a library buys stops the sale of two other copies, and if he is correct all the writers of fiction as well as the publishers ought to be on the side of reform. The quarter from which the greatest opposition may be expected to come is the great libraries. One indirect and beneficial result of the proposed change would be to lessen the "output" of rubbish, which now gets a recognition it does not deserve from the circulating agencies. By the way Mr. Rider Haggard makes one statement that may surprise some people. The rich folk who subscribe to libraries and diligently read whatever the librarians send to them in the "monthly box" are not as a rule according to the author of "King Solomon's Mines" the chief purchasers of light literature. "Many novelists of repute would be able to show, so far as such a matter admits of positive demonstration, that their true *clientele* is to be found among people of small means—clerks, and even intelligent working men, who out of their savings buy the books of those writers whose works they chance to admire."

An entertaining discussion on the subject of misquotations has been appearing in one of the evening papers; and as the theme is a very fruitful one there is no reason why it should not continue through the Big Gooseberry season now rapidly approaching. One of the correspondents who writes under the well-known description "Geo. B." makes a practical suggestion. He says, and says very rightly, that a very interesting book might be written by a staff of scholarly antiquarians on the verified origin of local proverbs and proverbial phrases throughout the country, particularly of such as refer to the names of places and persons. Some of which as he remarks are very picturesque. He enumerates the following:—"The Bailiff of the Broads" referring to ague; and "The Bailiff of Bedford" to the Ouse in inundation; "Colchester beef" *i.e*, sprats; "Yarmouth capon," *i.e.*, bloaters; "Digby chicks," *i.e.*, small smoked herrings; "Cornish Fair maids," *i.e.*, smoked pilchards [? formadoes]—all reminding of the "mysterious Bombay Ducks;" "Leicestershire plover" *i.e.*, suet pudding; "Norfolk dumplings," *i.e.*, short round people; Cotswold lions," *i.e.*, sheep; and "Essex lions" *i.e.*, calves. One would like to know also of such proverbial persons as "Pedley," "Goodyer," "Kettle," "George of Holloway," and others.

We are promised an early visit from the Gaekwar. According to present arrangements his Highness, accompanied by his suite and the Political Officer attached to the Gaekwar during his stay in Europe, will arrive here in a few days probably on Sunday from Zermatt, *en route* to Scotland. An Indian prince like the ruler of Baroda unless he remains *in cog.* cannot visit London and entertain his friends without putting a considerable amount of money in circulation. Our West End tradesmen preferred to see his Highness in the Metropolis before the waning of this uneventful season, especially as they have been rather badly hit by the unexpected decision come to by the Prince and Princess of Wales not to give a garden-party at Marlborough House this year. The loss to the shopkeepers is estimated by a writer in a well-known weekly newspaper at £30,000, but many would be inclined, I fancy, to put the extent of the injury to trade at a still higher figure. With somewhat questionable taste a rather active discussion is taking place as to the reason why the Royal garden-party is not to be held this season. The explanation that finds the most acceptance is that the limited gardens of Marlborough House are not spacious enough to accommodate everybody who expects to be asked; but if this were the cause two smaller parties could be given, or the extensive grounds attached to Buckingham Palace could be utilized. *A propos* of the miscellaneous character of these functions one is reminded of a story that is doubtless familiar to most of your readers but will probably bear repetition. Among the *invites* at a garden-party given by a member of the Royal Family was Mr.—— a celebrated maker of gentlemen's outer garments. An illustrious personage went up to Mr.—— and expressed the hope that he was enjoying himself. "Yes, thank you, Sir," was the reply; "but is not the company a trifle mixed." "Mixed?" was the answer; "of course it's mixed; confound it, man, you would not have them all tailors would you?" We often hear as a ground for changing the evening dress of the present day that its wearers are often mistaken for waiters. To be addressed as a waiter is considered by many persons to be humiliating beyond measure. No one thinks of the mortification a self-respecting waiter must suffer when he is spoken to as a guest. At an evening party once to quote another familiar story the following brief conversation occurred:—First Gentleman: "How do you do! I know your face so well; we are constantly meeting at parties, but I have quite forgotten your name, my memory is so bad." Second Gentleman: Oh, I am Gunter's man?" By the way the ingenious person whose calculation I have referred to above estimates that "an average active season"—I am afraid that of 1894 could not with strict accuracy be so described—produces the distribution of six millions of money during the three months it lasts. This is the sum total "of ordinary incidental expenses"; the indirect expenditure is much higher. In face of these facts it may seem to some people a little short-sighted for advanced M.P.s to be badgering the Commissioner of Works, and through him "George Ranger," because public vehicles are excluded from the fashionable drives in Hyde Park. The traffic is congested enough as it is during the season; what it will be when hansoms, growlers, &c., are admitted as of course they will be, sooner or later, it is distressing to contemplate. The "quality" will be driven to take the air in Battersea Park across the river or in Victoria Park at the East End.

Sir Alfred Lyall continues to make satisfactory progress towards recovery, and hopes to leave town next week. I hear that his illness was contracted, whilst rowing, a form of recreation one would hardly have thought suited to a man of Sir A. Lyall's age and rather delicate health.

In Tuesday's issue of the *Times* appears an exhaustive and complimentary review of a new work by Sir W. W. Hunter, entitled "Bengal M.S. Records. A selected List of 14,136 letters in the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, with an Historical Dissertation and Analytical Index." The writer of the article is I understand Sir George Birdwood.

It may interest some of his old Bombay friends to know that the personalty of the late Mr. John Fleming, C.S.I., has been sworn of the gross value of £8,099-13-10, and of the net value of £4,905-11-6. The testator devised and bequeathed the whole of his real and personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Mary Isabel Fleming.

POSTCRIPT.

The news from the Far East excites much interest but up to the present all hopes of a peaceful settlement of the Corean difficulty have not been abandoned by English statesmen. The general opinion in the highest circles is that if China and Japan do actually fight the former will be soundly beaten, at any rate in the earlier stages of the campaign.

HIS HIGHNESS OF PATIALA, on Wednesday, secured a boar while pigsticking in the jungle at Bahadurgarh. His Highness secured first spear under unusual circumstances. The boar charged the ridden horses and was kicked over, when his Highness pinned him to the earth, securing first spear.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

ON Saturday morning, at St. Thomas' Cathedral the wedding was duly celebrated of Lieutenant Francis Spring Walker, 22nd N. I., eldest son of Mr. Francis Blennerhasset Spring Walker, late Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Madras Government, with Miss Blanche Minnie Clara, only surviving daughter of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., the well-known local architect. The service was conducted by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, assisted by the Rev. G. H. Lewis, Senior Presidency Chaplain, and was fully choral. The Band of the 22nd Regiment was in attendance, and played the "Wedding March" as the bridal party drove up. Although heavy showers had fallen and the weather was very threatening a good number of guests were present, including many military officers, in full dress. The central aisle of the church was covered with crimson cloth, and numerous plants in pots lent additional brightness to the scene. A suitable voluntary was played on the organ by Mr. Mant as the bride, conducted by her father, proceeded to the chancel, where she was received by Lieutenant Walker, who was attended by his best-man, Surgeon Fergusson, R.N. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of ivory white satin, with a court train, the corsage being tastefully trimmed with Mechlin lace, interspersed with knots of white satin ribbon, one lay spray of orange blossoms trailed from the left shoulder across the bodice, tulle veiled, and wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a lovely bouquet of white exotics. Her only ornaments were a handsome pearl and gold bracelet, and two pearl safety pin brooches, which, together with the bouquet, were the gift of the bridegroom. There were three bridesmaids, Miss Gladys Griffiths, Miss Griffiths, and Miss Long, who wore dresses of pearl grey delaine, trimmed with soft white-silk, white chip hats, trimmed with wide white corded ribbon and ostrich tips. Each bridesmaid wore a pearl and gold bar brooch and carried a bouquet of yellow roses, the gifts of the bridegroom. The bride's mother wore a handsome dress of heliotrope ordine silk, trimmed with white *moire* and bonnet to match. The hymns sung were: "How Welcome was the Call," and "O Perfect Love, all human Love excelling." In place of the concluding homily, the Ven'ble Archdeacon delivered an address, in which he pointed out that the full beauty of the marriage service could not be appreciated unless it was remembered that both a religious and a social aspect attached to it. The newly-married couple after signing the register left the church, as the strains of the "Wedding March" were pealing forth from the organ the time-honoured custom of rice throwing being duly observed. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens subsequently gave an "at home" at their residence, at Nepean Sea Road. The numerous guests partook of refreshments, and inspected the elegant and charming gifts by means of which over a hundred friends had given permanent tokens of their good wishes. Major Allan Smith in a few appropriate words proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. The latter, in responding, thanked all present and particularly his fellow-officers, for their expressions of good-will. Shortly after this the happy pair left for Satara, where the honeymoon is to be spent. The bride's travelling dress was of pearl grey crepon, trimmed with white moire and steel trimmings, large white chip hat, trimmed with wide white moire ribbon and ostrich feathers.

COUNCIL BILLS AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Inquirer" had not only a facile pen, but, to judge from his letters in your issues of 3rd and 4th instant, he has an intelligent grasp of the main principles on which a currency system should be regulated, although he overlooks one or two important points that deserve attention and with your permission I shall ask him one or two questions:—

(1.) Whether the stoppage of the sale of Council Bills in August, 1893, did not tend to decrease the quantity of currency in circulation, and whether this curtailment of the circulation is not one of the step in the process advocated by John Stuart Mill for correction of an unfavourable balance of trade?

I am ready to admit that this mothod of contracting the circulation is imperfect, and that it was impeded in this instance by imports of cheap silver, and the return of discredited rupee paper, and in other ways; but it appears from "Inquirer's" argument that he is indisposed to give the stoppage of Council Bill sales the credit of exerting any favourable influence whatever on an adverse balance of trade.

(2.) Whether, if rupees were made legal tender in the United Kingdom, as Java guilders are in Holland, or failing this if the Bank of England Act were altered so that when the rupee currency became redundant and sought export, rupees might take the place of sovereigns at a fixed rate of exchange in the Bank of England note reserve. As recommended by Mr. Vander Berg and other authorities, any adverse balances of trade, from which India might suffer from time to time would not be remedied precisely in the orthodox manner laid down by John Stuart Mill in the passage which "Inquirer" quoted.

(3.) In the event of the Home Government declining either to open their mint to the unlimited coinage of siver or their note reserve to the limited amount of rupees, that might be spared from India during periods of redundancy, can he state any valid objection to the Government of India raising a sterling conversion fund of its own in London in order that the sterling value of the rupee currency may be fixed by expansion and contraction in the automatic manner prescribed by John Stuart Mill and Mr. Vander Berg; also can he suggest any more reliable and at the same time economical method of fixing our sterling exchange.—Yours, &c.,

X.

Calcutta, August 9.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN R. B. SHAWE, 16th Bengal Infantry, has been granted six months' extension of leave.

LIEUTENANT F. W. WATLING is transferred from the Bombay to the Sirhind-Lahore command; and Lieutenant Bullock on return from leave is posted to the Madras command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS C. T. PEYTON, Durham Light Infantry, and E. P. T. Goldsmith, Lancashire Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on the 27th instant and the 15th October next, respectively, and they are permitted to proceed home on or after those dates.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—14th Sikhs.—Lieutenant F. A. Jacques to be Quartermaster. 15th Sikhs.—Surgeon-Captain C. U. C. Wimberley from 30th Dogras to medical charge of Regiment. 19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. A. Dale to be Quartermaster. 38th Dogras.—Lieutenant W. E. Tomkins to be Quartermaster; Surgeon-Lieutenant C. Milne from 15th Sikhs to officiating medical charge of Regiment. 1-3rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant W. M. Browne from 2nd Battalion to be permanent Wing Officer.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—In India—Major-General Sir R. C. Low, and Sir A. P. Palmer; Brigadier-General W. L. Dalrymple; Colonel A. G. Hancock; Captain A. C. Batten; and Captain H. W. D. Denne, for sixty days. Out of India.—Major A. G. F. Browne, 24th Gurkhas; Lieutenant A. J. Carnaus, 2nd Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant W. A. Hill, 11th Bengal Infantry; Colonel R. G. R. Gambier, Royal Artillery, for twelve months; Lieutenants C. Morris and C. H. Wood, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant G. M. H. Stirling, Essex Regiment, for six months.

CASERIO, President Carnot's murderer, is closely guarded in his cell in the prison of St. Paul at Lyons. The building is divided into five sections, called sections A, B, C, D, and E, and each of these contains a hundred cells, fifty on the ground floor and fifty on the first floor. Caserio's sell is four metres long, three metres wide, and three-and-a-half metres high. Rather more than two metres from the ground is a window, strongly guarded with iron bars. It is opened and shut by a secret contrivance hidden in the wall. For furniture there is a straw-covered chair and a board fixed in the wall serving for a table. There is also a washstand with a running tap, a spittoon, and a bucket. The prisoner is attached to the wall by an ingenious contrivance made of leather straps. It comes round the shoulders and under the legs, and it fastens the wrists in such a way as to leave him only a very slight amount of freedom. Caserio remains calm, and is not communicative. He seems occupied with his own thoughts, and declines to read the prison books of which two are allowed to him every week.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* ISLAM.

THIS match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon. The fixture much interested the Mahomedans, who assembled in very large numbers. This year, it appears, the Islam Gymkhana has adopted the very judicious course of taking Islam cricketers from outside the club to join in the most important fixture of Mahomedan cricket. The object of this course was apparent for the Islam's view was to strengthen the tail end of their team, which was always found notoriously weak. This step was found a wise one for it was only last Saturday that the Islam Gymkhana were able to knock up a respectable total approaching a century. If there are better men available there can be no doubt that the Islam Gymkhana while organising important matches under their auspices should have a liberal method of election. This, we believe, is calculated to create the prestige of Mahomedan cricket, and would be a step towards progress. While the Islams had got together their best men available the Bombay Gymkhana had put their best team against them. With the exception of Raikes and Jardine the full strength of the Bombay Gymkhana was seen on the ground. It is therefore no wonder that they won the game by five wickets and thirty-one runs. The Islam captain having won the toss elected to bat first, and though the wicket was very dull and a heavy shower of rain interfered, they were able to put together a respectable total of 91. The Bombay Gymkhana had only an hour and-a-quarter at their disposal but with very fast play scored 122 at the cost of six wickets, winning the game as aforesaid.

For the Islams Hadi Tyabji and Nizamudin faced the attack of Greig and Steel. They fared very well, both making a determined stand against two of the best bowlers in the Presidency. The Islam pair met the bowling with confidence, and were loudly cheered by the long files of students from the Anjuman-i-Islam school, who had a half-holiday for the occasion. The Bombay Gymkhana found it necessary to effect several changes in the bowling, and after nearly an hour's steady game, Nizamuddin in playing forward to a treacherous one from Cheetham, was promptly stumped by Macbeth, (34-1-13). Shaffi C. Tyabjee partnered Hadi. After making several good drives he was caught having 5 runs to his credit. Fazil, a new colt, joined Hadi. Between them the score was run up to 52, when Hadi, in trying to steal an extra was given notice to quit. His score of 21 was made with good cricket, and he was loudly cheered as he retired, (74-4-21). Another good stand was made when Ibrahim Rahimtoola joined Fazil. Ultimately Fazil was caught by Captain Smith having just entered into double figures, (76-5-10). Ali S. Ali joined Ibrahim who was playing in his usual capital style. After scoring 16 very rapidly Ibrahim played a ball into Locke's hands who held it. Ali N. Tyabjee then came in. Owing to a stiff neck he could not display his form and graceful style he is distinguished for. He was also unfortunately unsuccessful in bowling for the same reason. Even at such a disadvantage he assisted his team very well. The three next wickets fell in quick succession, Ali Suleman, Abban, and Reza being out for 4, 2, and 6, respectively. Shaik Husein, the last man, partnered Ali Tyabjee, who now began to play freely to make up the century for his side if possible. He, however, succumbed to a shooter from Benson, (91-10-5).

After an interval of ten minutes the Gymkhana team took their turn, sending in Greig and Steel. Ali Tyabjee opened the attack from the Market end. Steel who should have been stumped in the first ball, was caught in the third over, off Ali, by Fazil, at the long-on, (14-1-4). Cheetham partnered Greig, and between them they punished the bowling at both ends very severely. A change was made at both ends, Shaffi taking at the Pavilion and Shaikh Hoosein at the Market end. They were also treated in the same way as their predecessors, specially by Greig who was in grand form. It was chiefly owing to his astonishingly rapid scoring that the Islamites could not make a draw of the match. Ultimately, Cheetham returned a ball to Shaffi who held it very cleverly, (61-2-20). Macbeth came in. Shaffi dislodged his bails when he had scored 3 runs, (71-3-3). Creagh partnered Greig. He was bowled off his pads the first ball from the same bowler, (71-4-0), Symes was the next man in, and he treated the bowling most mercilessly. The score was run up to 122, when Symes was run out, Grieg carrying his bat for 67 runs.

The scores are:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Shaik Nizamudin, b Cheetham	13
H C Tyabji, run out	21
S C Tyabji, c Macbeth, b Cheetham	5
Fazil, c Smith, b Benson	10
Ibrahim Rahimtula, c Locke, b Benson	16
Ali S Ali, c Major, b Steel	4
Ali N Tyabji, b Benson	5
M B Kazrani, b Steel	0
Abban, c Cheetham, b Benson	2
A R Mirza, b Benson	6
Shaik Hoosain, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Greig	40	16	1	0
Steel	89	28	4	2
Cheetham	70	21	3	2
Benson	96	9	12	5
Major	40	8	3	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Steel, c Fazil, b Ali N Tyabji	4
Greig, not out	67
Cheetham, c and b S C Tyabji	20
Creagh, b S C Tybaji	0
Macbeth, b S C Tyabji	3
Symes, run out	16
Smith	did not bat.
Major	
Lochen	
Dunk	
Benson	
Extras	12
Total	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Ali N Tyabji	35	38	1	1
Abban	40	24	1	0
S C Tyabji	35	23	1	3
Shaik Hoosain	30	17	1	0
Ibrahim Rahimtula	5	4	0	0

SIR J. JEJEEBHOY VS. MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade, on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for Ralli Brothers' team by 37 runs. The victors were in splendid form, and played a careful and correct game, scoring 100 runs. Nassif and Machliwalla (senior) made a good stand compiling between them 38 runs. Nassif batted very spiritedly, taking, on an average, three runs for each ball. Arjani and Daboo also played well, the former scoring 15 and latter 14 runs. On the side of Sir J. Jejeebhoy's team only two went into double figures. Unwalla played remarkably well, carrying his bat out for 22. The bowling honors of the innings were won by Arjani who took 6 wickets for 31 runs. The fielding on both sides was good. The scores are:—

MESSRS. RALLI BROS'. C. C.

Machliwalla, Junr, b Chinoy	8
Daboo, b Ranji	14
Edalji, c Pagdiwalla, b Chinoy	7
Machliwalla, Senr, c Pagdiwalla, b Tavadia	17
Nassif, b Tavadia	21
Arjani, c and b Tavadia	15
Rodgers, Junr, b Chinoy	3
Vijavaker, b Ranji	0
Newman, c Pagdiwalla, b Ranji	11
Rodgers, Senr, not out	0
Shamrao, c and b Unwalla	0
Extras	4
Total	100

SIR J. JEEJEEBHOY'S C. C.

Gazdar, b Machliwalla	4
Chinoy, b Machliwalla	10
Unwalla not out	22
Pagdiwalla, b Machliwalla	2
Ranji, c Nassif, b Machliwalla	0
Daroowalla, b Arjani	0
Raghi, b Arjani	8
Tavadia, b Arjani	1
Guard, b Arjani	5
Aria, c Vijayakar, b Arjani	0
Dastoor, b Arjani	3
Extras	8
Total	63

CONSIDERABLE commotion was created in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road, London, the other evening, says the *Daily Telegraph*, by the appearance of many ladies arrayed in tunics, knickerbockers, gaiters, and—the words must be written—stockings of various hues, seated on bicycles, who dashed up in vigorous style to the doors of the Ideal Club, and entered therein. The occasion was a reception to inaugurate the formation of the Lady Cyclists' Federation, which is intended to promote cycling among women, and to emancipate them from the tyranny of long skirts. By its aid also they hope to make themselves independent of the staid old-fashioned innkeepers who refuse them admission to dining-rooms because they have discarded petticoats, for it will provide them with houses of call of their own, where they will, to all intents and purposes, be their own mistresses. The Federation will also help them to buy machines on the hire system, and generally to make members as good as, if not better than, men. The reception was well attended and very successful.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED,

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held, on Saturday, at the registered office, Mint Road, Mr. Assur Veerji, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors have the pleasure of convening the seventh ordinary general meeting to submit their annual report and audited statement of accounts made up to 30th June, 1894. The net profit earned by your company during the year, including Rs. 1,112-10-5 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 54,927-7-3. Out of this sum Rs. 12,150 have been paid as an ad-interim dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1893, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,777-7-3, which, your directors propose, should be apportioned as follows :— In payment of a dividend on 1,620 shares at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, Rs. 16,200 ; to carry to depreciation fund account, Rs. 15,000 ; to carry to reserve fund, Rs. 10,000 ; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,577-7-3 ;—total, Rs. 42,777-7-3. The whole of the machinery referred to in the last report has already arrived, and is working. A third boiler which was since ordered out has also arrived, and will be ready for work in a few days. Your mill premises, machinery, and stock are insured for Rs. 10,24,000. In compliance with clause 90 of the company's articles of association Mr. Nundjee Damodar retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share was declared, payable on and after the 24th instant. Mr. Nundjee Damodar who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Moroba Narayen was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 150 per annum. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the agents of the company for their very excellent management of the affairs of the company.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held immediately after the above meeting, when the shareholders considered a proposal to reduce the transfer fee. It was resolved that the words "annas four per share" be substituted in place of the words "one rupee per share" in lines 2 and 3 of clause 31 of the articles of association of the company.

The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, which was to be held on Saturday afternoon, is postponed until the 18th instant, owing to a want of quorum. The following is a copy of the directors' report to be submitted before the meeting :—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report with the usual audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1894. They regret to say the result of the last year shows a loss of Rs. 29,629-11-2, which is principally made up of interest, office allowance, insurance, and other running charges. The quantity of ice sold by the company during the year was more than in the previous year, but owing to keen competition the selling-price was reduced considerably immediately after the setting in of the monsoon, and your directors in the interests of the company resolved to temporarily stop the working of the factory. The factory accordingly remained idle from August, 1893, to latter half of March, 1894, when it resumed work. During this silent period the secretaries and agents had the engines and machinery overhauled, and certain repairs effected with the highly satisfactory result that the factory can now produce from eleven to twelve tons of ice a day on a reduced consumption of coals. They have also entered into a contract for selling ice at a price which, it is expected, will enable the company to make both ends meet, and which, they hope, in course of time, will show a profit. With reference to the board's resolution to raise a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company by the issue of new debentures, your directors report that so far 804 new debentures have been issued, 490 of which have been given in lieu of old ones (thus leaving the number of old debentures unexchanged at 510), 275 issued to sundry creditors in settlement of their claims against the company, of the new debentures subscribed, only 39 being taken up. The company, however, is not yet in a position to pay interest on either the old or new debentures, which has in the case of the former accrued for 2½ years. The machinery and buildings as usual have been insured for the total sum of Rs. 2,45,000. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Panalall Poorunchand retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two directors in their place, and an auditor for the year ending 31st March, 1895, also to fix his remuneration. The directors regret to say that Mr. B. R. Mody has resigned his seat on the board owing to ill-health, and they have appointed Mr. Pheronzeshaw B. R. Mody to fill the vacancy thus caused, which appointment you will be asked to confirm. In conclusion, although your directors are now able to report that since the factory resumed work in March last it has been worked economically and at a small profit, the future of the company is so uncertain that you will be asked to consider whether it should be reconstituted on a more satisfactory basis, or whether it should be put into liquidation.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

BEFORE a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce an address was delivered on Tuesday, July 24 by Mr. E. E. Isemonger, Colonial Treasurer and Member of Council of the Straits Settlements, on "The Evidence of a Crown Colony on gold and Silver Prices."

Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., who presided, referred to the period of low prices and depressed trade which we had been experiencing, and expressed his belief that it would be acknowledged, sooner or later, that there was great cause for this state of things. In his opinion it would be found in the monetary disturbance, which he regarded as the only satisfactory explanation of what we had been going through.

Mr. Isemonger observed that the colony of the Straits Settlements was an agglomeration of all nations, whose flags might be seen flying in the roadsteads. A walk through the streets of Singapore would show the traveller specimens of almost every nationality under the sun. The Chief products were tin, coffee, sugar, tapioca, gambier, and rattans. The colony had hitherto been very flourishing. Its revenue, until the last few years, had steadily increased, trade had prospered, and new industies had sprung up. For some years past, however, in common with India, it had felt the effect of the fall in exchange, and the European mercantile community had made more than one appeal to the Government on the subject of the currency. During the last few years they had echoed loudly the complaints of their English brethren with regard to depression and almost stagnation of trade. Owing to the recent action of India, the Chamber of Commerce again addressed the colonial Government, and this resulted in the appointment, by direction of the Secretary of State, of a committee to consider the currency of the Straits Settlements. Representatives of all classes were examined by the committee—bankers, merchants, planters, miners, and traders of all sorts, composed of English, German, Swiss, Dutch, Chinese, Indian, and Arab. Fixity of exchange was desired by a large majority. Some wanted a gold basis and others a silver one, but the largest interests represented desired a silver basis. The strongest evidenee was given on the subject of loss of British capital invested in the colony. The loss to the Government of the colony by the depreciation in exchange, and the increased difficulty thrown upon it to meet its gold liabilities, was but a repetition on a small scale of the case of India. It appeared to him that the views and contentions of such high authorities as Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Lidderdale, Mr. Courtney, Sir W. Houldsworth, Sir David Barbour, and many others were strongly supported by the testimony of the actual working of trade in the colony. The direct result of low silver upon our English manufacturing trade did not seem to be sufficiently brought home to the Englishman in England. The views of those who supported gold alone seemed to be confined to the advantages which gold had undoubtedly obtained by its power to purchase more cheaply the produce of silver countries, while they overlooked or did not grasp the loss sustained by the inabilty to dispose of gold produce. He trusted that the time might not be far distant when this country would act upon the opinion of Mr. Lidderdale, quoted by Mr. Balfour at the Mansion House, that "It is absolutely necessary that the monetary function of silver should be restored if the commerce of the world is to be carried on under healthy conditions, and upon a solid and permanent basis."

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleans these head of dandruff.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND COREA.

FOLLOWING upon a series of more or less alarmist telegrams, writes a home paper, news came to hand on Tuesday (July 24) that hostilities had commenced between China and Japan. Neither at the Admiralty nor at either the Chinese or the Japanese Legation, had any authentic intelligence been received up to (July 26) of the alleged bombardment of Corean towns or of the sinking of a Chinese transport by a Japanese ship of war. Appended is an outline of the despatches which have been received in London, the date given being that on which the despctches were made public :—

Friday, July 20 (via Seoul to the Berlin *Norddeutche Zeitung*) :—The insurgents have taken Choen Ju, apparently without resistance. Telegraph line from Seoul to Fusan is interrupted. The greater part of Choel La Do is in the hands of rebels. Government troops incompetent and cowardly. King has solicited support of China against the rebells.

Monday (via Yokohama, through Reuter) :—Corean Government has made the consideration of the Japanese demands for internal reforms conditional upon the withdrawl of the Japanese troops from the Peninsula.—Via Shanghai (Reuter) :—It is rumoured that war has been declared between China and Japan.—Via Shanghai (to the *Times*) ;—War between China and Japan considered certain.—It was stated in the Chinese Legation in London that 10,000 fresh troops had left for Corea.

Tuesday (Via Shanghai, through Reuter) : No change since Saturday. It is generally believed Japan does not desire a pacific settlement ; 12,000 Chinese troops left Taku for Corea on July 20. Troops are being sent from Foochow to Loochoo Islands. Telegraphic communication with Pekin restored. Charge d'Affaires at Tokio has intimated that the Japaness undertake to regard Shanghai as being outside the sphere of operations.—Via Shanghai, to the *Times* : The Taotai has informed foreign Consuls he intends to close Woossungbar.—Via Berlin : The German gunboat Wolf has been ordered to leave Shanghai for Chefoo.—The Chinese and Japanese Ministers visited Foreign Office in London. A telegram from Vice-Admiral Fremantle confirmed report that a small force of Bluejackets had been landed from the British squadron to protect Mr. Gardner, Cousul-General at Soul.—A *Standard* mail letter tells of Japanese agents buying up English and German steamers at Shanghai—obviously for transport purposes—at fancy prices. Through *Central News* : Li-Hung-Chang claims to have munitions of war sufficient for a six months' campaign. Viceroy's camp in this district consists of 30,000 infantry and cavalry, principally the latter. Men are mounted on Mongolian ponies, and are of almost colossal stature. Fresh battalions daily arriving.—Via Yokohama, through Reuter : The Japanese Government has offered an explanation of the alleged assault upon the British Consul at Seoul by Japanese troops, denying emphatically that any violence was offered to Mr. Gardner, or that Mrs. Gardner suffered any annoyance. It is understood the explanation has been accepted by the Earl of Kimberley.—Admiral Fremantle has telegraphed that the Japanese Government has apologized for annoyance caused to Mr. Gardner, and have punished the offenders.—Up to late this afternoon no telegrams had been received from Admiral Fremantle regarding any action in Corean waters.—The Admiral has made no change in the movements of his squadron, and no orders have been sent from the Admiralty to despatch further ships to Corea.—No confirmation of hostilities had been received at Chinese Legation in London.—or Japanese via Berlin to *Standard* :—"I have been informed at Chinese Legation here that the only object of the Chinese is to suppress the insurrection in Corea, and especially to protect the King, who has appealed to China for help and placed himself under her protection. . . . China is also in negotiation with the Corean King, with a view of insuring him a suitable retreat in China. . . . I am assured China has never officially requested Russia to mediate in the affair."

Wednesday (Via Shanghai, through Reuter :— Nagasaki telegram says Corean troops, instigated by Chinese residents, have attacked Japanese garrisson, at Seoul, and were defeated. Japanese cruiser has sunk Chinese transport. Coal risen 40 per cent.—Via Shanghai, through *Central News* : Fighting. A flotilla of Japanese gunboats have bombarded a Corean port. A hot artillery duel ensued. Japanese made no attempt to land. Japanese vessels continue moving along Corean coasts. Two or three points bombarded. Central Government have placed an emergency press on fleet of China Merchants' Company. Negotiations in progress with Jardines and Butterfield and Swire for steamers, if required. The partial blockade here aimed at steamers trading between Shanghai and Japan under the flag of the Mikado, and owned at Yokahama, Nagasaki, and Korbi. It is proposed to put these under the American flag—Via Chemulpo, through Reuter :—Corean Government, acting on Chinese instigation, have withdrawn promises made to Japan for introduction of internal reforms. Corean Palace Guards at Seoul assuming hostile attitude towards the Japanese troops.—Via Tientsin, via St. Petersburg, to the *Daily Telegraph* :— An eminent Russian statesman states that Russia's undertaking with England on her withdrawing from Port Hamilton is conditional on the existing state of things in the peninsula being maintained. The Czar's policy might be altered by any events that gave either China or Japan, her rivals in the Far East, supremacy in Corea.

Thursday (via Yokohama, through Reuter ; delayed) —Japanese troops have commenced to advance against Chinese position.—Via Shanghai, through Reuter : Twelve thousand Chinese troops, escorted by eight men-of-war, rumoured to have effected a landing in Corea without meeting resistance.—Via Tientsin, through Reuter : Chinese official circles regard Seoul affray as of no importance.—Via Shanghai, to *Central News* : Corean forces at Seoul beaten back, but threaten Japanese lines.—Via St. Petersburg, through Reuter : The *Novoe Vremya* proposes that Russia shall support China in order to safeguard her own interests. Via Berlin, to the *Standard* : Reserved attitude of France is said to be chiefly owing to the pacific attitude of the Czar. Japanese Charge d'Affaires in this city has no longer any doubt that the end will be war. Lord Rosebery's Government is stated to have informed the hostile Powers that they will infringe British interest at their peril, but that so long as these are respected England will not interfere.

THE SECRET OF THE COREAN INSURRECTION.

A correspondent, writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, of July 25, said :—"Corean difficulties find their origin in the evil characteristics of her Government. Official squeezing has become so merciless that productive farms are everywhere deserted, the oppressed farmers either emigrating to China or Russia, or joining the bands of robbers that obstruct what little traffic there is in the country. Uprisings in Chosen have come with a periodic regularity indicative of deeply-set discontent. But the abject docility infused into the populace by the long-continued repression of the governing class was not capable of more than a momentary protest. All such disturbances were, according to the Corean view, amicably settled. In reality they were only smoothed over, and the necessary elements for revolt left to ferment. Two or three months ago there was a rising of somewhat abnormal dimension in the province of Chilla. This rebellion, it is stated, was chiefly directed against the Rice Commissioners, on account of their "squeezing" propensities. The movement later broke out in another part of the province, and again was heard the old vain cry for a change of government and a more liberal system. Some of the insurrectionists possessed European arms, and, for Coreans seem to have made a fairly sustained stand. Subsequently came the dual armed occupation of the country and the Japanese determnation to restore order ; nor is there any other hope for the wretched land than in the mild and firm protectorote of Japan, which would be its blessing and redemption. Enterprise, thrift, and all other nation-making agencies have been obliterated by the rapacity and corruption of officialdom. Indeed, in relation to the native there is nothing of progression to be noted. Such are his conditions that the commerce of the country is well-nigh monopolised by his neighbours from China and Japan. The native trader and the artisan have been sternly taught that the Government appetite knows no satiety, and that to achieve more of success than is necessary for the day is but to offer invitation to the tax collector to engage in raids. Such conditions as these have forced Japan to maintain the interests she seeks to protect by securing reform in Corea. The correspondent continues :—

Japan has ever displayed marked interest in Chosen; the relations of the countries, indeed, go back to a very dim past, and if war does ensue it will not be the first time that the "England of the East" has planted her arms on Corean soil. History, or tradition, states that during the civilized reign of Emperor Sujin, half a century before Christ, envoys carried presents from Corea to Japan, and a few years later a Corean Prince went to reside in the land of the Mikados. In the second century Empress Jingu was asked by the god she worshipped to turn to the peninsula for conquest. "There," said her adviser, "is a large and rich country, as sweet and as lovely as the face of a fair virgin. Honour me, and I will give you power to conquer the country without bloodshed." Doubting, and desiring further indications from the god, she immersed her hair in the water, saying that if her mission were approved the hair would become dry and part in two divisions. It was as she desired, and after prayers and offerings to the Kami Sama, off went the first band of warriors to Corea, 'with the sun, stars, and the flight of birds as their guides. When information of the invasion reached the Corean King, he exclaimed in terror :—"We never knew there was any country outside of us. Have our gods forsaken us ?" No fighting was done, however, as the Coreans surrendered and gave generously of their treasures. Such bloodless results did not follow the much later visit of the famous warrior Hideyoshi, who, when his favourite child died said that a great man should not yield to sorrow, but beguile his grief by employment of troops "beyond 10,000 miles." He, too, went to Corea, and gratified his ambition by victory and slaughter. As for the interests of England in this dispute, they centre entirely on keeping Russia out of the Corean peninsula coinciding herein with those of Japan. The danger of the situation consists in the probability that Li-Hung-Chang has made a secret bargain with Russia ; in which case we must either hope for the victory of Japan or be prepared to double the scale and cost of our China Squadron.

In a leading article the *Times* of July 26 says :—

In 1885 China was embroiled with France, and Japan relied upon the fact to press her demands. This year . . . is the jubilee year of the Mother of the King of Heaven, and Count Ito, perhaps, thought that no considerations of a material kind would induce Chinese statesmen to profane so august a season by war even of self-defence. . . . This time the calculation seems to have failed. The presence of the Chinese forces in Corea proves the failure. It remains for Count Ito to recount the charges and to make up his mind either to face war with China with all its possible consequences or to avail himself of the services of the Treaty Powers and begin negotiations in earnest. If he really desires peace, there is no insuperable difficulty in his path. China has all along expressed her readiness to discuss the twenty-five points proposed by Japan, if only the troops on both sides were first withdrawn.

JAPANESE OPINION.

Chinese and Japanese papers too, eagerly discuss the prospects :—

The *Japan Mail* of July 7 writes :—Startling as some persons appear to find the present station in Korea and the complications obviously connected with it, there is for us nothing strange or unexpected in the incident, except, perhaps, the very practical methods adopted by Japan to display her resolution. Corea has been an impossibility for the past thirteen years ; a perpetual menace to the peace of the Far East. Japan is geographically forbidden to regard the fate of the peninsula with indifference. She cannot allow it to fall into the hands of a great and growing Power. Any one of three contingencies might be accepted by her ; either that the little kingdom should of itself develop capacity to assert and maintain independence ; or that some international device for guaranteeing its independence should be elaborated ; or that it should be incorporated into the Japanese empire. The last of these solutions may be dismissed from the discussion : it has not yet entered the field of practical politics. The first is undoudoubtedly that which would command Japan's sober approval. It is, in fact, that the result that she has long hoped for and long sought to bring about. But we may assume that the hopes are now baffled and her efforts numbed by their obvious futility. Korea is a country without government. It is administered by a system the most flagrantly corrupt in the world. In China the offices of State are farmed. The greater the emoluments accruing to their holders the heavier the correlated responsibilities. It is an automatic system, probably well adapted to the needs of an empire so huge and with so little homogeneity. In Korea the same system was originally inangurated without the same occasion, and now its abuses alone exist without any of its advantages. Officials think everything of growing rich and nothing of preserving peace and good order. There is no national spirit ; no patriotism. The family stands higher than the State. The intrigues of factions are unceasing and threaten at any moment to involve recourse to alien interference. With the development of foreign trade and foreign intercourse the rpirit of independence might be educated were the shadow of Chinese dominance removed. But China always keeps her heel on the little kingdom. She interferes unscrupulously in its domestic affairs, while shrinking carefully from the international consequences of such interference. The Koreans find no escape from the incubus of this irresponsible masterfulness. They feel the weight of China's hand without experiencing its support. The only administrative privileges that they can enjoy with some measure of freedom are those of extortion and peculation. Hence for years the peninsula has been in a state of unrest. Emeute has followed emeute with wearisome iteration. Japan cannot tamely endure such anarchy. Twice her Legation in Soul has been burned and twice her Representative has been obliged to fly for his life. Time and again the legitimate commerce of her subjects in the peninsula has been deliberately interrupted by official interference, the outcome of bribery and corruption. Diplomatic negotiation is virtually a farce. For since the one high Governmental post that cannot be perverted into a channel of peculation is the Foreign Office, foreign affairs are always presided over by a man of little political weight, whose influence does not entitle him to a richer office, and whose resignation at any troublesome crisis, while effectually delaying the progress of an inconvenient negotiation, does no violence to the prestige of any great family. The situation must have been almost intolerable for Japan during several years past. Korea's fate is of not less importance to this empire than is the fate of Afghanistan or Egypt to great Britain. The little kingdom's influence upon its own future can be safely utilized only by developing a national spirit of progress and independence. But progressive tendencies are effectually checked by Chinese conservatism, and independent aspirations are crushed by China's secretly exercised dominance. The present rebellion seems to have finally broken down Japan's patience. It is a rebellion due solely to the grossly corrupt and arbitrary administration of Korean officials. To crush it by force might be easy, but would not remove the exciting cause, and so long as no radical steps are taken to correct that cause, it is hopeless to look for tranquillity in the peninsula, or for security against incidents of vital moment to Japan. We are not at all surprised that the statesmen of this empire should have acknowledged the imperative necessity of placing Korean affairs once for all upon a basis consistent with some programme of independent development. Japan is the Oriental representative of Occidental progress. The part to which she had committed herself carries its obligations, and prominent among them is the duty of planting Korea's feet firmly on the path into which the little nation was originally led by Japanese influence. Whatever element of sentiment attach to such a duty are eliminated by the consideration that to inaugurate a system of efficient administration and orderly development in the peninsula is a matter of the highest State interest to Japan. It may possibly be inferred from the number of troops despatched by this empire and from the celerity of the operation, that Japan entertains aggressive designs. But we have to remember that China's military activity has always been conspicuously displayed in Korea's case. Japan has simply followed Chinese precedents. We interpret her actions to signify nothing more than a thorough resolve to unravel the situation now and finally. Doubtless what she seeks is and arrangement that shall guarantee Korea—so far as any guarantee is possible—against perpetual recurrence of domestic disturbances, with thier disquieting international contingencies, and shall commit the kingdom definitely to a progressive policy, calculated, on the one hand, to foster a spirit of independence, and, on the other, to develop resources that shall make it effective. Whether China can be induced to become a party to such an arrangement, imposing upon her, as it necessarily would, a certain measure of self-effacement in the peninsula, we entertain some misgivings. It is difficult to imagine Japan and the Middle Kingdom marching sincerely together along lines of liberal civilization. But our sympathies are naturally with the Power that stands arrayed against Oriental corruption, oppression, and conservatism.

CHINA'S VIEW.

The Shanghai paper writes :—The attitude of the *North-China Herald* in regard to the tension between China and Japan does not please the *Japan Mail*. The *Mail* tells us, in its issue of the 13th instant, that our object ought to be to prevent a war between Japan and China. Now this is precisely what we should like to do if we could, and when the *Japan Mail* prevents the Japanese from going to war, a task much more easy for its Editor with his long residence in Tokio and his intimate connection with leaders of Japan, we hope to be able to prevent China going to war. After all, perhaps our task will be easier, for we are quite sure that China does not want to go to war, and will not go to war unless Japan forces her to do so. But we have done our best to prevent the war, and nearly a month ago we suggested that the Powers chiefly interested in the Far East should unite in forbidding Japan to carry out the outrage on the peace of the East involed in her aggression on Corea. The *Mail* has found in our columns a proof that we desire to bring about a war between China and Japan. On the other hand, there are a great number of foreigners and natives in China who believe that such a war is the very best thing that could happen for China, and who find fault with us for not promoting it. The *Mail's* proof is found in a short editorial published in these columns on the 9th of June, in which we said that there would be general discontent which might culminate in a revolution in China if the Chinese Government made uze of the fact that this is the Empress Dowager's festival year as an excuse for yielding to Japan. We take no notice of the silly sneer, quite unworthy of the *Japan Mail*, involved in the words : "We are not aware by what process an English journal published in Shanghai becomes endowed with the faculty of expounding the sentiment of the 300 millions of people scattered over the huge Chinese Empire." The most weighty criticism we have received on the editorial in question is, that it may do harm because it is literally and strictly true. We take this as very high commendation. It is our business to tell all the truth we can. Many of our readers are very seriously interested in the question whether there will or will not be war between China and Japan. It is a question which we cannot answer with certainty ; all we can do is to say what seems probable to us when we are writing, and to put before our readers the facts on which our opinions are based. The Cabinets at Peking and Tokio do not go to the *North-China Herald* or the *Japan Mail* to decide whether they shall be obstinate or conciliatory. If the facts which we printed on the 29th of June should influence the Cabinet at Peking, in doing what will prevent a revolution in China, every one who remembers the condition of China during and after the Taiping Rebellion will thank us, not find fault with us. But, as we have said before, there is no need to promote a pacific feeling amongst the Chinese, who are less than any nation in the world the devotees of the false god Jingo.

Does the *Japan Mail* take its own prescription, and do everything in its power to dissuade Japan from going to war ? Certainly not. It has, on the contrary, followed the course the Japanese Government has pursued with steady approval. It cannot possibly justify Japan's action. Japan has taken it upon herself to reorganise a neighbouring State which she protests is independent, and to do this she sends a fully equipped army of 10,000 men or more, virtually seizes the chief seaport, the road to the Capital, and the Capital itself, this independent State being altogether too weak and too ill-prepared to resist. Yet the *Japan Mail* does not hesitate to minister to the vain-gloriousness of the Japanese In the very number in which we are attacked is an editorial headed "Some Anthropological Facts about the Japanese," in which they are reminded how fit for military service they are, and how "although only 20,000 conscripts are enrolled each year for service with the colours, fully 200,000 are physically qualified." If the *Mail* were to take its own prescription, it would point out to Japan the risk so small a country runs in going to war with so great an enemy ; how, though she might be successful at the first onset, there was a danger that China's vastly superior numbers would bear her down the end, or so seriously weaken her as to make her an easy prey to some third Power. The fish that one bird catches is sometimes taken away from it by a stronger bird. In the previous issue of the *Japan Mail* the editorial is on "War Expenditure," and it shows that the Japanese Government controls ample funds "to meet any extraordinary expenditure incurred on account of the Corean affair." There is a surplus of 8¼ million *yen* in the Japanese Treasury, which will be increased to 14¼ millions at the close of the current fiscal year. Two million *yen* more are available from the Famine Relief Fund. If the Bank of Japan is allowed to issue notes farther to the extent of 25 million *yen*, it ought to lend the Government 30 million *yen*—even if by this expedient all Japan's paper money is sent to a discount. Next, the Government could sell its railways for 60 million *yen*, so that here are 100 million *yen* readily available, which will pay for "the luxury of a good square fight." "At all events," says the *Mail* "it may be accepted as a fact that the financial outcome of the course upon which Japan has now embarked is not nearly so serious for her as some critics would have us suppose." The expression "the course upon which Japan has now embarked" is noteworthy ; it is a voluntary and light-hearted embarkation ; but would it not have been more consistent for the *Mail* to have warned Japan that it is not wise to make a war with inconvertible paper money ; that no one who begins a war can tell beforehand how much it is going to cost ; and that lightly taxed as China is, her resources are incalculably larger than Japan's ?

It will be a good thing for Corea to have the civilised sway of Japan exchanged for the present despotism. But it must be remembered that China's rule over her vassals is a very mild one, and that China never interferes with their internal administration. The Japanese thirty years ago were under a strict despotism ; they shook it off themselves, no nation interfering, and the reforms, coming from within, were permanent. Why should not Corea have the opportunity of reforming herself, when she is ripe for it ? China will not interfere, and the new *regime* is more likely to be permanent if it is a natural growth.

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

THE *Leeds Mercury* says :—It is to be hoped that Mr. Fowler, as one of his earliest duties in the high position of Secretary of State for India, will have directed his vigorous and practical mind to the great railway problem. He will assuredly have had brought to his attention the series of conditions upon which private enterprise may be authorised to undertake extensions of existing railways, or the construction of branch lines, and to which certain concessions are attached by the Government of India. These terms or conditions were comprised in a resolution of the India Council passed in September last, as our readers may remember. In effect, the resolution, as we were constrained to predict that it would, has but served to perpetuate the block that already existed, and which prevented private capitalists from undertaking railway construction in India. Instead of stating what works are to be left for syndicates to take up, and what concessions will be granted for each several work, it leaves everything in the dark, and concessions for any one work a matter of interminable bargaining. This bargaining, moreover, has to be undertaken at a time when the money market fluctuates every day, and the terms that may be required by the investing public one day may be impossible a month later. Negotiations have been carried on by syndicates with the Government of India and the Secretary of State for years, with no upshot except the retirement of the syndicates, disappointed, and even too often disgusted. Business transactions should be carried on in a businesslike manner. The greedy grasp does not hold the largest handful. Instead of stating distinctly and once for all what terms it will grant for any one line, the Government of India spends fruitless years in endeavouring to beat down syndicates of capitalists below the point at which the public will engage in the matter. With the rupee at about half of its former gold value, and the net income from railways in India when remitted to this country reduced accordingly, the public in this country are naturally shy of sinking their money in such concerns even though they are hungering for opportunities for the investment of their spare cash. To catch such shy fish every reasonable inducement should be offered, and every block ought to be studiously removed which deters capitalists from investing just where their investments would be most serviceable to the general prosperity. The game of willy-nilly has been allowed to continue too long. Men are impatiently asking whether something cannot be done to overcome the apparent inability of the India Office and the Government of India to deal with this matter on principles worthy of their supreme responsibilities. Our industries are being cramped for want of sufficient expansion. In India it is notorious that one of our greatest needs is the reduction of the cost of transit by the construction of railways. The natives of India are prevented from increasing their home and export trade by the lack of railways, and suffer from the want of markets owing to the cost of distant carriage. In no place in the world are railways more required for the welfare of the people than in India—for their welfare in the widest sense of the term. Mr. Fowler can find, and we trust he may be wishful to find, in the satisfaction of these requirements great scope for his well-known and recognised abilities.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	2	37 p.m.	23	17
Teheran	11	11	20 p.m.	1	4
Suez	12	2	15 p.m.	..	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 12th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	..	4
„ Karachi	...	16	..	3
„ Madras	...	10	...	1

THE 18th Royal Irish have won the Indian football association tournament, having defeated the 1st Rifle Brigade in the final, on Thursday afternoon, at Calcutta, by two goals to love.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain T. Leigh, with the Overland mails of 27th July, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 9 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Stranack
Two Misses Stranack and four children
Lieut-Col and Mrs Brereton
Mr C Meyer
Mr Hammond

Lieut Benn
Mr Medcalf
Mr and Miss Wheeler
Sub-Condr Macdonald
Dr Foncesca

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W J'Howley
Capt Boyle
Lieut Watling
Capt Anderson
Surg-Capt Sparks
Miss Sparks
Mr Seymour
Mr Parker
Surg-Capt Luard
Capt Blewitt

Dr Garvie

Mr S Nicoll
Mr Graham
Mr E Syer
Mr Clutterbuck
Mr P Lall
Mr Simpson
Mr and Mrs Dunlop
Capt Lawrence
Dr Bax
Mr F Eicke

FOR KARACHI.

Mr Gordon Walker

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 27.

THE COURT.

THE Prince of Wales was present on Friday last at the reception which followed a banquet given at the Imperial Institute to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the submarine telegraph to the Far East.

The Duke of York went to Bethnal-green on Friday last for the purpose of opening and handing over to the London County Council as an open space the Victoria Park Cemetery. He also visited the Home and Hospital for Incurables of Jewish Nationality.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Lansdowne called attention to the subject of the Indian finances, and asked for explanations of the exemption of British cotton goods from import duties. Lord Roberts also spoke. Lord Reay and Lord Kimberley, on behalf of the Government, thought that the operation of the financial measures lately adopted should be awaited before any further step was taken. The House sat for a short time on Monday. Lord Ribblesdale declined a suggestion of a simultaneous muzzling of dogs as a method of stamping out canine rabies. On Tuesday the Industrial Schools Bill was read a third time and was passed.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the expected motion to suspend the 12 o'clock rule was not enforced, and the debate on the second reading of the Evicted Tenants Bill was continued until midnight when it was again adjourned. On Monday, the debate was resumed. The principal speakers during the evening were Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. T. Healy, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Dillon, the Solicitor-General, Mr. A. J Balfour, and Mr. J. Morley. On a division, the second reading was carried by 459 against 227—a majority of 32 votes. On Tuesday, Mr. Shaw Lefevre moved the second reading of the Equalization of Retes (London) Bill, which led to a debate extending over the entire sitting, and which was eventually adjourned. On Wednesday the debate was resumed and the second reading was agreed to.

The Scotch Local Government Bill was again considered by the Sotch Grand Committee on Tuesday when some new clauses were proposed by Sir G. Trevelyan and agreed to. One of them provides that the first elections shall take place next April instead of at the end of this year.

POLITICAL.

The Liberal Unionist Association met in London on Wednesday, when the annual report was read and a short speech made by the Duke of Devonshire, who urged his hearers to keep the Home Rule question before the electorate, and not to allow it to be imagined to be dead.

IRELAND.

The hearing of the charges against several officers of breaking into a house in Birr Barracks and assaulting two maid-servants was concluded on Saturday. The cases against two of the number of the accused were withdrawn ; a third was acquitted on the ground that the evidence of identification was weak ; and the magistrates, being unable to agree, made no rule in the cases of the remaining four.

The Irish Land Committee brought the examination of Mr. Justice Bewley to a close on Tuesday, and afterwards sat with closed doors. It was decided that three more sittings shall be held for the examination of unofficial and certain other witnesses.

Scenes of great violence took place in county Limerick, on Wednesday, in consequence of an attempt made by the under-sheriff and some bailiffs to carry out an eviction. The attempt had to be abandoned. Many outrages are reported as having occurred during the past few days in the Newmarket district of county Cork.

GENERAL.

The Duke of Cambridge, on Monday, opened at St. Albans a recreation ground, presented to the city by Sir J. Blundell Maple, M. P.

The condition of pauper children in barrack or associated schools was discussed on Tuesday at an interview between Mr. Shaw Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board, and a deputation, which asked that a public inquiry should be made into the subject. Mr. Shaw Lefevre promised that an inquiry should be held either by a Royal Commission or by a Committee of the House of Commons.

At Cooper's-hill College, on Wednesday, the prizes were distributed by Lord Reay, who gave a short address, in the course of which he spoke against the study of Latin as a hindrance to eductation. The Principal said that the arrangement by which several forest students were sent last year to work in Germany under Prussian officers had had excellent results.

The National Gallery has just been presented with pictures by F. Le Sueur and Jan van Ravesteijn, two masters of whose work it has hitherto possessed no example.

Hackney Marsh, an area of flat meadow land 337 acres in extent, skirted and intersected by the river Lea, which has been purchased for £75,000 as a playground for East London, was on Saturday declared open to the public for ever.

The Manchester Ship Canal directors, on Friday, accepted with regret the resignation of Lord Egerton of Tatton, their chairman, and appointed Mr. J. K. Bythell to take his place, at a salary of £3,000 a year.

The Bisley Meeting came to an end on Saturday, when the Duchess of Connaught handed the Queen's Prize to Private Rennie of the 3rd Lanark, the National Challenge Cup to the Scottish Twenty, the St. George's Vase to Staff-Sergeant King, a Canadian, and all the other awards to the various successful competitors and teams.

The Chislehurst Golf Club was opened on Saturday, the first game on the new links being a foursome, in which Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. A. D. Blyth were defeated by Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., and Mr. Mure-Fergusson.

At the Royal St. George's Yacht Club Regatta in Dublin Bay, on Friday, the Vigilant was once more defeated by the Britannia, but on the following day the Vigilant was successful in Dublin Bay. In two other races since each vessel has been successful in one.

The Eclipse Stakes of £10,000 at Sandown Park races were won, on Friday, by Mr. M'Calmont's Isinglass, which, after a splendid race, again beat Lord Rosebery's Ladas.

An International Textile Workers' Conference, at which 179,000 operatives are represented, was opened on Tuesday in Manchester.

The Durham miners, at their annual demonstration on Saturday, expressed in resolutions their belief that the establishment of a Board of conciliation would revive trade, maintain good prices, and increase wages ; and their satisfaction on learning that a Sales Association had been formed amongst coal owners.

The Scottish Miners' strike is to be continued, according to arrangements made by the Federation Executive. The Scottish coal owners have declined to discuss the dispute with representatives of the English Federation, but have stated that they are quite willing to meet their own workmen in their respective districts.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England held a council meeting on Wednesday. A report on cattle diseases, drawn up by Professor Brown, was read, and the date of next year's meeting at Darlington fixed. The council then adjourned until November.

The secret of the new Russian projectile which was recently tried and found so successful in penetrating armour-plates is said to have been discovered by a firm in Sheffield, who have offered to supply the Government with shells similar to those used in Russia.

At the Guildhall Police Court, on Friday, the two men charged with inciting to the murder of members of the Royal Family and others on the occasion of the opening ceremony at the Tower-bridge were finally examined and committed for trial.

Two men, Clements and Carter, charged on trial at the Central Criminal Court, respectively, with wife-murder and fratricide, were both found to be insane, and were ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. G. Murray, M.S.C. ; Surg.-Capt. F. E. Murray, Bo. M.S. ; Admiral E. P. Charlewood ; Rear-Admiral J. W. Pike ; Marquis of Headfort ; Sieh-Ta-Jen ; Hsueh-Fu-Cheng ; Rev. J. Harrison ; Prof. H. Brun ; Prince Henry of Reuss-Kostritz ; Lady Banbury ; Lady Baring.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

IN the House of Lords, no Friday, July 20, the Marquess of Lansdowne rose "to inquire whether it is still the intention of her Majesty's Government to prohibit the Government of India from extending the import duties, levied under the Tariff Act of 1894, to cotton goods ; and to call attention to the discussions upon this subject in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General." He said he had convinced himself that instead of the debate he was about to initiate being detrimental to the public interest, it would be likely to do good. Until twelve years ago the Indian Government used to derive a considerable part of its revenues from import duties, and he believed there was no form of taxation which was less repugnant to an Eastern people. In 1859, Mr. J. H. Wilson rearranged the Indian import tariff, and fixed an all-round rate of about 10 per cent. on imports. In 1875 the noble lord below him (the Marquess of Ripon), who was at the head of the Government of India, reduced the general rate of the duties on imports from 7½ to 5 per cent., and altered the system on which cotton goods were valued so as to give considerable advantage to British manufacturers. A discussion arose between the India Office and the Government of India which led to the Mission of Sir Lewis Malet to India. That Misson led to no special result, but the matter engaged the attention of the House of Commons, which passed two resolutions on the subject, the second of which, in 1879, was to the following effect :— "That the Indian import duties on cotton goods being unjust alike to the Indian consumer and the English producer, ought to be abolished, and this House accepts the recent reduction of those duties as a step towards their total abolition, to which her Majesty's Governmet are pledged." At the beginning of the present financial year the position of the Government of India was this—the rupee, which in 1890 had gone up to 1*s.* 9*d.*, had now fallen to about 1*s.* 2*d.*, and the financial members of the Committee found that in March they had to make good 350 lacs of rupees. The sources of revenue in India were not in the best condition. The opium duty was threatened from many sources ; the salt duty was a tax on the necessaries of life, and fell on the poorest classes so heavily that any Government would be glad to diminish it rather than increase it, and the income-tax was severely felt by those whose incomes were small. Moreover, there was difficulty in obtaining assistance from the provincial Governments, and although in certain circumstances the suspension of the famine grant might be a legitimate operation, it undoubtedly would occasion a serious shock to public feeling to reverse the accepted policy on that subject. Further, the difficulty could not be met as in England, by putting an additional penny or twopence on the income-tax ; nor could the Council of India transfer to their Exchequer from the pockets of the wealthier classes, as was proposed in a measure their lordships would shortly have to discuss, a great slice of the national wealth. Again, it would neither be wise nor statesmanlike to attempt a wholesale reduction of expenditure. They might starve the public works, but this would either mean that some important railway or great canal would be left incomplete, while the stores accumulated for these works would have to perish by the roadside, and their establishments be kept in idleness. As to the military expenditure, he believed it was impossible to make any large reduction there unless they were prepared to reduce the number of troops, or diminish their pay, or deplete the reserve stores accumulated for the mobilisation of the Army. He did not envy the public man who would propose to effect retrenchments by adopting either of these courses. The military expenditure of India had gone on increasing of late years, in accordance with the increase of our military liabilities in Burma, and the precautions that had to be taken owing to the military activity of our great neighbours on the Asiatic continent. He was glad to know that the Indian population were much less liable at the present day to the miseries caused by famine than in former years, and this was attributed partly to the extension of the means of railway communication, and partly to the system by which reports from the Local Governments were made to the Revenue and Agricultural Departments of the Government of India, which was thus better enabled to provide against being taken by surprise when drought and famine arose in any part of India. There was, however, only one source to which the Government could legitimately look from which to provide for the existing deficit, and that was the import duties. An all-round *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. would establish the requisite monetary equilibrium ; but the noble earl (Lord Kimberley) had told a deputation of Manchester manufacturers that there would be no reinstatement of the duties on cotton goods. The import duties, without those on cotton goods, yielded only 114 lacs of rupees, so that there was a deficit of 130 lacs. By the absorption of the provincial balances, 40 lacs out of the 130 lacs were produced, and to obtain the remainder the Financial Member had practically to make bricks without straw. The military works were reduced by 20 lacs, and 17 lacs or 18 lacs more were provided by putting a stop to all the works on the civil side to which the Government of India was not already committed beyond recall. After all these means had been adopted, the Government were left with a dificit of 30 lacs, taking the rupee at its then figure of 1*s.* 2*d.*, but unfortunately it had not maintained that figure, and it would be interesting to know at what the deficit was estimated at present. But the financial results were nothing as compared to the political results of this decision. Those who had known India longest were of opinion that there was never anything like the universal chorus of disapprobation that sprang from all parts and all classes of the country, who are asked why imports were being taxed generally when this special favour was shown to cotton goods. That was a question that he hoped would be answered that evening more fully and conclusively than it had been hitherto. He desired to speak with all respect of resolutions of the other House, but it would not be supposed that if sufficient cause was shown a resolution carried in one Parliament under one set of circumstances could not be modified in another Parliament under widely different circumstances. A House of Commons resolution was not necessarily a kind of law of the Medes and Persians, that altered not. It was said that if by taxing imported cottons they increased the price of that class of cotton all other cottons would be raised in price also, so that the consumer would have to pay more in each case, the difference in the case of the imported cottons going to the Exchequer, while that of the home-made cottons went into the pockets of the Indian manufacturers. If the Indian producer added to his price the whole of the amount of the import duties his cottons would keep their distance in the bazaars, and what would probably happen was that the native manufacturer would increase his prices by something less than the amount of the import duty, and would thus be in position to undersell his British competitor, and, at the same time, put some profit into his pocket at the expense of the consumer. It was important to endeavour to discover what was the extent to which the consumer would suffer. A duty of 5 per cent. was about ½*d.* in the 1*s.*, or half an anna in the rupee, and it had been estimated that the whole incidence of the duty would be ¾*d.* per annum per head of the population. Was that a very serious matter ? So far as they knew, the Indian consumers were asking them to impose this tax, as they would prefer to pay a little more for their cotton cloth than to have the salt-tax increased, or direct taxation of some new kind imposed, and that was what it would probably come to if the Indian Government were deprived of the revenue yielded by the cotton duty. If the duty was shown not to be objectionable on other grounds, they need not be deterred from imposing it by the apprehension that it would be very seriously felt by the consumer. They were told that the duty was Protective and inconsistent with Free Trade principles. He did not deny that unless the duty was accompanied by a Customs Excise it must be Protective, but, if only to a slight extent, the objection ought not to be regarded as fatal. All the arguments based on Free Trade were comparatively insignificant by the side of the political considerations, which called for a very much fuller explanation from Her Majesty's Government than any that had yet been vouchsafed. He did not regard with apprehension every bazaar rumour telegraped to this country from India ; but we ought to be extremely careful at the present moment how we supplied the people of India with what, in appearance at all events, was a real grievance. Western ideas were making rapid progress in a country where, he was afraid, there was but little readiness to receive them. The Press abused its liberty with a license which would not be allowed by any other Government in the world, and the Government of India had to make up its mind to be misrepesented. Under the circumstances, he feared we were allowing the Indian people to think that real injustice was being done. We had within the last two years reformed and reconstituted the Indian Councils, and given them wider powers, and he would ask whether this was an opportune moment for refusing to India a mere shred of that financial independence which all our great colonies enjoyed ? (Hear, bear.) The only satisfaction he had been able to gather in regard to this question was derived from the statement that the prohibition on the part of the English Government was not a final prohibition. He hoped Her Majesty's Government would say something to reassure those in India who were anxiously awaiting further information on this vital matter. (Hear.)

Lord Reay said he was not prepared to answer one question which had been put by the noble marquess, as to the amount at which the Government estimated the loss that would be sustained on the exchange of the present year. Fluctuating as the exchange was at the present time, it was absolutely imposible accurately to estimate what the loss on that account would be; but he was glad to be in a position to say that the latest accounts from India as to the financial situation there were not of a nature that need arouse any feeling of alarm. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the accusation made by the noble marquess, that the Government were starving the different services in India, he would not deny that a rigid economy was being exercised in the administration of those services; but he could not admit the charge that had been brought forward to its full extent. He did not suppose the noble marquess contemplated that Supplementary Estimates would be inserted in the Budget for the current year; that was a course which would only be resorted to in case of imperative necessity. The noble lord here gave a number of details as to the extent of the railway works now in course of construction in India, which showed a considerable reduction on the previous year, and with regard to the suggested imposition of import duties, he said the problem to be solved was what sort of duties could be imposed that would be safe and desirable. If a countervailing duty were in contemplation, that would raise questions of a very complex character and requiring mature examination, which, of course, it would receive should the necessity arise. The Viceroy had told his Council that, if after an interval sufficient to enable them to form a definite judgment of the position of affairs, including the course of exchange and other circumstances, they found no material improvement, the Government would be prepared to receive a representation on the subject. No representation had, however, been received by the Government, and they believed the reason to be that there was nothing of an alarming nature in the present condition of things; that the balance in hand, which stood last year at 15 crores of rupees, now stood at 25 crores; and that the Government were able to make an attempt to induce the conversion of part of the interest on the debt. From this it would be seen that no blame could rest on the Government of India for not having recognised the necessity for immediate action. What was proposed was to leave the Government of India free to act in the matter, with freedom also on the part of Her Majesty's Government to consider any proposals that might be made, it being felt, at the same time, that it would be absolutely injudicious to bind the hands of either Government. He assured the noble marquess that Her Majesty's Government did not overlook the fact that the finances of India required to be carefully watched, and that the interests of India would not be sacrificed or jeopardised in any way. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Roberts, as one who had a great regard for and an intimate acquaintance with the people of India, desired to say that the population of that country were of opinion that in prohibiting the extension of the import duties levied in 1894 to cotton goods, their interests were being sacrificed to the interests of this country. (Hear, hear.) This was a feeling which ought not, and must not be allowed to continue. (Hear, hear.) While as a soldier he believed that the prospertiy of India depended on the maintenance of our naval and military supremacy, at the same time, as an Englishman who had lived in India for over forty years, he knew that that prosperity depended more on the contentment of the people and their belief in the advantages of British rule. (Hear, hear.) Our extraordinary position in India was mainly due to the firm reliance of the natives on our integrity and honesty of purpose, and on our determination to do what was right and best for them. (Hear, hear.) If this feeling were destroyed, the consequences would be disastrous. It was this which enabled a single English magistrate to keep order, in a district far larger than the biggest county in the United Kingdom, among races differing in religion and often bitterly hostile to each other. (Hear, hear.) If, when the hour of trial came, we had nothing else to rely upon than the few troops and guns we kept in that country, and found we had lost the confidence and loyalty of the people, it would go very hardly with us. (Hear, hear.) The faith of the natives in our justice and fair dealing must never be shaken. (Cheers.)

Lord Cross pointed out the great importance that ought to be attached to the prosecution, not only of the railway works which were needed in India, but also the irrigation works, which enabled tracts of land, which would otherwise be arid and waste, to become fertile and fruitful, to the great advantage of the Indian population. This was a matter that must be decided by the Goverment of the day, who alone had the information and power of judging which was the proper course to adopt, and if it was found necessary to impose the duties, they must not refuse to do so simply because of some fad of Free Trade.

The Earl of Kimberley thanked the noble marquess who introduced this subject for his fair, temperate, and admirably clear speech. (Cheers.) It must not be supposed that, even if the duty was reimposed, it would at once relieve them of their difficulties. The future of Indian Finance was so obscure, and the difficulty of making a trustworthy forecast so great, that they could not be certain that any one expedient would succeed at once. It would be sanguine to suppose that they had not to look forward to a period, possibly of some extent, when they would not be able to make such a large expenditure on public works as had been made of recent years. The noble viscount spoke of Free Trade as a fad; but the resolution of the House of Commons showed that, in the opinion of the very highest authorities, a very serious question of principle was involved. The House must remember that there had never been a time since the duties were repealed when there had not been more or less agitation in India for their reimposition, and those who held that view had seized the opportunity of the difficulties of the Government in order to press the matter home. He did not believe that it was sound policy to consider these questions simply with regard to each member of the empire without any consideration for the other members of it. Believing strongly in the independence enjoyed by the Colonies, and having a great regard for the interests of India, he held that we had a right, as the head of a great empire, to see that the interests of this country were also fully considered. It appeared to the Government that to reverse the policy pursued with regard to these duties without further experience of what was likely to be the financial position of India would be to pursue a precipitate and unwise course. They thought it better, under the circumstances, to accept the deficit, and to wait till they had further experience of the effect of the currency measures, before pledging themselves to any further steps. That was the statment of the grounds on which the Government came to their decision, and there was nothing to add to it. They took the course that seemed best after very full and careful deliberation, and at the same time they announced to the Government of India that, should no change take place in the situation, they would be ready to receive and consider renewed representations on the subject. He fully agreed that when an emergency arose and some particular course of action was required, they must have regard in the first place to the interests and needs of India.

The Earl of Northbrook regretted that there were no despatches before the House on this question. Seeing that the Secretary for India had overruled the Government of India and his own Council in this matter, it was due to this country and to India that the reasons of the Government of India in favour of imposing these duties and the reasons of Her Majesty's Government for declining to assent to that course, ought to be laid before Parliament. He regretted that the noble earl did not feel himself in a position to indicate somewhat more fully than he had done what his policy really was. So far from such information doing any harm, he believed it would be to the advantage of trade, and, therefore, the sooner the Government of India and the Government of this country made up their minds as to what should be done the better. In conclusion, he fully agreed with the views expressed by the noble marquess who had brought this subject before the House, and had been glad to hear so good an authority as Lord Roberts emphasise the statement he had heard made by such men as Lord Lawrence and Lord Napier of Magdala, that though the foundation of our Indian rule was the British Army, the real power of England in India was to be found in the fact that the natives of that country felt that they were governed not in the interests of England, but in those of India. (Hear.)

The Lord Chancellor said it was hardly just to say that the action of Her Majesty's Government was based entirely on the Commons resolution of 1879. No doubt that resolution was taken into account, but it was not all, and it should not be forgotten that there was so short an interval for consideration after the Indian accounts were received that it really afforded a very inadequate opportunity of determining, with due regard to every circumstance that might otherwise be taken into review, the exact course that should on all occasions and in whatever situation of affairs be followed. As had already been shown, the questin which had been raised was surrounded by difficulties. If duties were imposed requiring a countervailing duty, it became very important to consider how far such a thing was practicable, whether it was safe, and how such a duty should be imposed. With regard to what had been said on another point, he, for one, would be slow to think that if it were shown that there was a real emergency in India, rendering it necessary to impose duties which would injuriously affect the interests of Lancashire, those who were engaged in the cotton industry there would be disposed to place their business convenience before what were shown to be the predominant interests of India. Certainly under such circumstances it would not be right to sacrifice the interests of that part of the empire, and he trusted that this country would display no selfish policy devised to maintain mere selfish advantages and contrary to the dictates of right and justice. (Hear, hear.)

The subject then dropped.

THE INCREASE OF HOME PENSIONS.

In the House of Commons, on July 20, Sir Donald Macfarlane asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can explain the meaning of the explanation given on page 3 of the "Return of the Military Expenditure of the Government of India in India and England from 1875 to 1892-93." The item referred to is the increase of 929,822*l*. in home pensions, which is stated to be mainly due to the growth of the colonels' allowances, derived from a much larger number of officers than that now existing; and, if the number of officers was at one time larger than that now existing, how the amount has been increased instead of diminished.

Mr. H. Fowler said: As each officer successively becomes entitled by length of service to colonel's allowances the home pensions are to that extent increased, and the number of those who are now becoming entitled to such allowanecs depends upon the number of officers who were upon the establishment many years ago. The number of officers now upon the effective list is less than half that of officers in the Indian Army in 1857.

MR. MICHELL'S APPOINTMENT.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Will he explain why, although Mr. N. Subramaniem, barrister-at-Law and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Madras, has acted as Chief Judge of that Court for the last thirteen months, and during that period has given complete satisfaction to the Government and to the public, on the permanent appointment becoming vacant, he has now been superseded by the nomination of Mr. R. B. Michell, from outside the Court, to be the Chief Judge; whether the law requires that the Chief Judge should be a European; and, if not, whether the Secretary of State will state the grounds on which Mr. Subramaniem has been superseded; and whether the Secretary of state will lay upon the table of the House opinions of the Judges of the Madras High Court and the correspondence between the Madras Government and the Government of India regarding this appointment.

Mr. H. Fowler: The temporary discharge of the duties of a judicial post, even though they may be performed in a pefectly satisfactory manner, does not either in Great Britain or India give any claim to succeed to the post on the occurrence of a vacancy. The appointment to which my hon. friend refers rests exclusively with the Government of Madras, and I am informed that after the most careful inquiry they were of opinion that Mr. Michell was the fittest person available for the post. I do not propose to lay on the table any papers on the subject.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been called to the recent appointment of Mr. R. P. Michell as Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras; if he is aware that Mr. Subramaniem, a barrister of nearly twenty years' standing, was appointed more than twelve months ago acting Chief Judge, during which period he has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Government; and, if so, why has he been superseded in favour of an English barrister; is the appointment in the sole discretion of the Governor of Madras; and is it true, as stated in the *Hindu*, and other Madras journals, that there has been direct interference on Mr. Michell's behalf by the Government of India; and has the India Office received any correspondence between the Government of Madras and the Government of India on this appointment; and, if so, will he lay it upon the table of the House.

Mr. H. Fowler: I must refer my hon. friend to my reply to the similar question put to me by the hon. member for Banffshire on July 20, in which I stated that the temporary discharge of the duties of a judicial post, even though they may be performed in a satisfactory manner, does not either in Great Britain or India give any claim to succeed to the post on the occurrence of a vacancy. Mr. Michell, who is a barrister of twenty-four years' standing, and who enjoys the highest reputation as a lawyer, was selected for the post because, in the opinion of the Government of Madras, after consulting competent authorities, he was the best of the candidates. The appointment is vested in the Government of Madras. I have no reason whatever to suppose that the Government of India has interfered in the matter.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

On Monday, July 23, in answer to Sir A. Acland-Hood, Mr. H. Fowler said:—There is no intention to issue the India medal to the troops engaged in the Waziri expedition of 1881. The question of giving or not giving a medal is decided at the close of a campaign. I am not able to say whether the expedition of 1881 was of greater or less importance than the expeditions before or since that date for which the India medal has been given.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST RYOTS.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been directed to the judgment of deputy magistrate of Gopalgunge, Behar, in the case of the Empress *v.* Jageswar Rai and others, tried on Jan. 15, 1894, in which a Government surveyor, under the Behar Cadastral Survey, and another person officially described as "the hanger-on of the surveyor," charged a number of ryots with beating them; whether he is aware that the magistrate found that the complaint of the surveyor and his hanger-on had only been lodged ten hours after one of the ryots had complained to the police of having been beaten by the survey party, for refusing, as he alleged, to give them rations; also that the story of the surveyor and his hanger-on was absurd and improbable; that it certainly was not the truth, and had apparently been concocted; and that they had been simply seeking to intimidate the ryot, while the story of the ryot was found to be a more probable narrative, and fined the ryot, the hanger-on, and the inspector of the Behar Cadastral Survey 20rs. apiece; and that the judgment stated that the police had taken no action on receiving the complaint of the ryot, except to send him to hospital for his wound, but that on receiving the surveyor's complaint, ten hours afterwards, they had taken immediate action on the latter complaint, the hanger-on being also sent to hospital the next day with a wound similar to the ryot's; and whether the papers in this case can be laid before Parliament.

Mr. H. Fowler: I have seen no account of the case cited in the question. I will make inquiry into the facts.

INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

On Thursday, July 26, Sir Donald Macfarlane asked the Secretary of State for India: On what grounds the expenditure of the Government of India on military and special defence works (amounting in 1875-76 to 1,337,000 rx., and in 1892-93 to 1,654,000 rx., or an increase of 317,000 rx.) has been left out of the return entitled East India (Military Expenditure), and dated India Office, June 8, 1894; why that return deals with gross expenditure instead of net expenditure, seeing that, owing to a diminution in Army receipts, net expenditure during the eighteen years covered by the return has increased by nearly 200,000 rx. more than gross expenditure has increased; and on what principle the various sums spent on military expeditions and classed in the return as exceptional payments are also included under the ordinary headings of effective Army expenditure in India, except those spent on the Afghan and Egyptian wars.

Mr. H. Fowler: In reply to the hon. member's first question, "Military Expenditure" is in the Indian accounts understood to mean expenditure on Army services, military works being classed under buildings and roads, and special defence works forming a separate head. In reply to the second question, the return deals with gross instead of net expenditure because the former figures show the true increase of expenditure more clearly than the latter, which are affected by the casual sale's of surplus, stores, &c. As regards the third question, the sums spent on military expeditons are included in the return under the head "Miscellaneous Services," but it was thought that it would be convenient to the House to have a supplementary approximate statement of the exceptional payments to enable it to appreciate more clearly how far the normal military expenditure has increased. I may add that the return of the net income and expenditure of British India, dated July 13 last, supplies the information referred to in the first two questions from the year 1883-84 onwards.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the correspondence dealing with the recommendations of the Indian Public Service Commission of 1886, regarding the special departments of the Indian administration referred to by Lord Cross in the last paragraph (37) of his despatch, No. Public 104, dated London, Sept. 12, 1889, is yet complete; and whether this correspondence with the orders (if any) passed by the Secretary of State in connection therewith will be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. H. Fowler: The correspondence is not yet complete. As I informed my hon. friend on March 15 last there will be no objection to laying it on the table of the House when it is complete if he will move for it.

THE SLAUGHTER OF KINE IN BEHAR.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now state what answer has been given by the Government of India to the Behar planters' memorial dated Jan. 28 last on the subject of the slaughter of kine; and whether Mr. Roger's scheme in this connection has come before the Government of India, and what is their opinion upon it.

Mr. H. Fowler: I have not as yet received from the Government of India a reply to my despatch of May 31st last in which I asked what reply had been returned to the memorial of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association, and also whether Mr. Roger's scheme has been under their consideration, and, if so, what opinion they had formed with regard to it.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

Sir Seymour King,—To ask the Secretary of State for India when the last valuations of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Military and Orphan Funds were made; and whether, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 2 of the Act 29 Vic., c. 18, it is possible to increase the benefits now receivable by the subscribers and their familes, and to whom the surplus of those funds will ultimately revert.

Sir Seymour King,—To ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been directed to the fact that in India the registration of bills of sale is not compulsory; and whether, having regard to the experience in this country of the necessity of such registration as a protection to traders, he will communicate with the Government of India with a view to securing such an alteration of the law as will ensure publicity being given to all bills of sale and similar instruments.

Mr. Webb,—To ask the Secretary of State for India if he will place in the library the reports on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93.

Mr. Webb,—East India Revenue (Opium),—Address for copy of Indian Revenue Department's resolution, No. 2,208, dated from Calcutta, April 20, 1894, on opium.

THE SERVICES AT HOME

INDIA OFFICE,—July 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A W Paul, BCS
Mr W Fiddian, BCS
Mr T Benson, BCS
Mr F C Daukes, CIE, BCS
Mr H S Woodward, B
Mr G W Faulkner, B
Col H S Jarrett
Major A B Fenton
Capt H O'Donnell
Lieut M R Nightingale
Lieut T W Lightfoot
Lieut G L Carter
Lieut A W McArthur
Lieut W O T McTaggart
Lieut C Barnet
Brigade-Surg. Lt-Col R Temple Wright
Surgt-Capt A Buchanan

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C L M Eales, B C S, 1 week
Mr W H Cobb, BCS, 1 mo
Mr W W Jones, B, 6 mos
Mr J B Braddon, B, 2 mos
Mr A W Lester, Bo, 1 week
Mr P C H Snow, BoCS, 1 mo and 25 days
Capt N A K Burne, 2 mos
Capt T R A G Montgomery, 3 mos
Lieut E Barnes, 2 mos
Lieut H C Edwards, 1 mo
Lieut H E C B Nepean, 3 mos
Lieut G S Morris, 14 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C L M Eales, BCS
Mr R G Hardy, BCS
Mr R H Morse, B
Mr J Craig, B
Mr H P Walton, B
Mr P M Lushington, M
Mr A W Lester, Bo
Lt-Col W Hill
Capt A Hamilton
Lieut A B Souter
Lieut H S Rogers
Lieut C T Ducat
Lieut N Macpherson
Rev W E Scott
Rev K E Barrow

INDIA OFFICE, JULY 21.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capt H D Gerrard and R H C Tufnell.

Lieutenants to be Captains—I Philipps, C H F Binsteed, A A M M Faulknor, N G Woodyatt, G W Palin, H L Showers.

To be Lieutenants—Lieuts J C M Wheeler, from the Derbyshire Regt; J G Edwardes, from the Royal Irish Rifles; G H F Kelly, from the Leinster Regt; W B Hickie, from the Liverpool Regt; G Drage, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; H G Young, from the Royal Fusiliers; O H Lawson, from the Northumberland Fusiliers; F B Prideaux, from the Midelesex Regt; A B Drummond, from the Northumberland Fusiliers; H A Scott, from the Hampshire Regt. Sec Lieuts G Bailey, from the Middlesex Regt; A Hazelwood, from the Cheshire Regt; V F W Tregear, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; G C Burn, from the Gloucestershire Regt; A A Irvine, from the Lincolnshire Regt. Lieut I H Campbell, from the Highland Light Infantry. Sec Lieuts A H T Rouse, from the Royal West Kent Regt; M H Henderson, from the 7th Dragoon Guards.

To be Sec Lieutenants—Sec Lieuts L S Browne, from the Royal Irish Rifles; H T Marshall, from the Welsh Regt. The following Sec Lieutenants from the Unattached List:—P H Dundas, R de S Dudgeon, T J Bolland, J S Bogle, E G D de Labilliere, R E E Kriekenbeek, R W S Elliott, S M Rice, A V W Hope, A R S Methven (since deceased,) A Hewlett, R W E Knollys, S V Byland, E M Taylor, W A Light, C L Perrin, C R Scott-Elliot, and E B Peacock.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surg-Major Gen—Surg-Col C Sibthorpe.

The promotion of Surg-Capt E R Da Costa to the rank of Surgeon-Major is antedated to April 2, 1893.

Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment—To be Senior Apothecary, First Grade—Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hon Lieutenant, G J Duckworth.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hon Lieutenant—Apothecary, First Grade F Green.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors H D Gerrard, R H C Tufnell.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieut-Col J A D Gordon.

Bombay Infantry.—Lieut-Col A R T Mcrae.

Madras Medical Establishment.—Surg-Major-Gen W F de Fabeck, M D.

Bombay Veterinary Establishment.—Vet Lieut-Col J H B Hallen.

Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment.—Senior Apothecary, First Grade, ranking as Hon Captain, F W Saunders. Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hon Lieutenant, H Johnson. The date of retirement of Brigade-Surg-Lt-Col J F Keith, M D, Bombay Medical Establishment, is altered to May 7, 1894.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

Major C H Westmoreland, I S C, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Major B Channer, D S O, vacated. Major G B Stevens, I S C, to be an Assistant-Adjutant-General, Madras Establishment, vice Major C M T Western, vacated. Capt E T Paul, I S C, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Major F S Gwatkin, whose tenure has expired. Capt B A Johnstone, I S C, to be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras Establishment, vice Capt R C Andrews, vacated. Capt C H I Hopkins, Scottish Rifles, to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Capt Lean, resigned.

The case in which the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore has been just sued in the Calcutta High Court for libel is another good instance of the practical oppression which the state of the law lays upon the Indian Press, writes the *Pioneer*. The plaintiff was a journalist having an interest in two or three vernacular papers published in the Punjab. He is presumedly a regular resident of the Punjab, and the matter out of which the defamation arose had to do with certain proceedings of his in Kashmir. Had he suffered any other sort of injury at the hands of any one connected with the *Civil and Military Gazette* he would have had to bring his suit in its proper place, namely, in a Punjab court. But because it is his reputation that has been harmed he is at liberty to lodge his case in Calcutta, where probably his reputation is as tangible a quantity as it would be in Paris. The sole outcome of proceedings of this kind is to multiply the expense and trouble of the suit to the defendants fivefold. The law of libel bears heavy enough upon Indian newspapers as it stands; but this liberty given into the hands of plaintiffs to take a local matter into the most distant court in India where they can make out a publication makes it a positive terror. The papers in India which could stand the threat of such a prosecution are to be counted certainly on the fingers of two hands, and the result therefore is simple injustice, because the penalised paper will generally be glad to get off with a composition even where it has the strongest case. On the other hand, the plaintiff need not care particularly how the suit turns out. He may not get his damages but he will get ample satisfaction for his vindictive sentiments from the mere expense and annoyance which the law encourages him to inflict upon the other side by lodging the case in what is practically a foreign country. In the present instance the plaintiff, after valuing the damage to his character at half-a-lakh of rupees, accepted two hundred and an apology. He probably felt that he was already avenged by the time the case was called on without having to go through the ordeal of the witness-box. And no doubt he calculated rightly.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SILVER FETE OF THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH CABLES.

The Imperial Institute has not, since the opening by the Queen, been so crowded by distinguished people as it was last Friday evening, July 20, when the termination of twenty-five years' existence of the Eastern telegraph cables was celebrated in most elaborate fashion. To begin with there was a banquet, in which the best had been done to gratify not merely the physical but the artistic sense. It was a feast worthy of the Amphytrion Club, and Sir John Pender, M.P., who presided, was warmly congratulated on his munificence by more than one of the speakers. As for the guests, it is impossible to mention more than a tithe of them, but among the principal were the Italian and United States Ambassadors, the Netherlands, Persian, and Japanese Ministers, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir Edward Clarke, M.P., Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Sir Douglas Galton, Sir R. Gipps, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., Lord Kelvin, the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Playfair, Lord Reay, Lord Roberts, Sir A. K. Rollit, Lord Stalbridge, Sir Thomas Sutherland, Lord Swansea, the Marquess of Tweeddale, Sir Richard Webster, M.P., Viscount Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood.

A great many telegrams of congratulation were received from all parts of the system during the day, including the following from Maggiorino Ferraris, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Rome, to Sir John Pender:—

"Thanking you for kind invitation to the Italian Administration, I must express to you my deep regret for having been unable to attend. At the same time I have both the honour and the pleasure to inform you that, highly appreciating the services you and your company have rendered to the telegraphy of the world, and of this country in particular, his Majesty the King upon my proposal has, to-day, conferred on you the great ribbon with the great cross of the Crown of Italy."

After the loyal toasts, which to save time were proposed during the second part of the dinner, Lord Kelvin proposed the toast of "Armed Science, embracing the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces," pointing out the importance which Science held in both the Navy and Army. He coupled with the toast the name of Lord Wolseley.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, who was received with cheers, in response thanked the guests for the way in which the toast had been received. He said it was no easy matter to speak to such a toast, especially for Lord Kelvin, the greatest master of science in England. He had seen enough, however, to appreciate the value of the two lines of telegraphs established over the world by the companies. He often thought of the great difference between what the great Duke of Wellington had to do, and the facilities which existed now. He wondered often what would have happened had there been a railway to Paris in the last Nepoleonic compaign. He mentioned that the first time the telegraph was used in war was in the Crimea, and that for the first time a submarine telegraph was used in war between Varna and the Crimea. He also expressed full appreciation of the value of science in war. Giving credit to all Governments for a desire for peace he doubted if war could ever be eliminated from human affairs.

The American Ambassador proposed "Submarine telegraphy in its international aspect." He referred to the share his countryman, Cyrus W. Field, had in the cable system, and spoke of the value of the telegraphs in promoting international amity.

The Lord Mayor proposed submarine telegraphy in its commercial aspect.

Sir John Pender, in reply, said the United States was conspicuous in the part it took, not only in its scientific, but also in its commercial aspect, and the names of Morse and Cyrus Field will ever be associated with it. When it was almost impossible to raise money for the 1865 cables, the Telegraph Construction Company was formed, over which he presided, and we are indebted to that company for the good work they then and have ever since done. Even in those early days, when the 1865 cable had parted in mid-ocean, it was proved by Sir James Anderson to be possible to pick up and repair a cable in 2,000 fathoms of water, and this important fact largely increased public confidence in submarine cables as a property. At the present time there were eleven cables in the Atlantic, and another was in course of submersion, so that with the aid of "duplex working" the carrying capacity was practically equal to twice that number. The first attempt to provide the public with submarine telegraphs to the East was in 1859, when a cable was laid down the Red Sea, along the coast of Arabia, and through the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee. Unfortunately, that cable only worked a few days in its entire length, and was afterwards abandoned. The success attending the Atlantic Cable caused the idea of submarine telegraphic communication to the far East to be again considered and carried into effect by the formation of various companies, which were afterwards merged into the Eastern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies, whose twenty-fifth anniversary they were now celebrating. Twenty-five years ago the company that laid the submarine system from Great Britain to the Far East was registered. At that time the nucleus of the present system of Eastern telegraphs consisted of about 900 miles of cable, with a capital of £260,000. To-day they own 51,325 miles of cable, and had a joint nominal capital of over £9,000,000 sterling, but which, at the present market quotations actually represented nearly £15,000,000 sterling. It was worthy of note that none of these companies. were, in their early days, assisted by any Government monopolies, subsidies, or guarantees, as in the case of the original Red Sea cables, so that it may truly be said that the Governments and mercantile communities of the world owed the benefits arising from direct submarine communication during the past twenty-five years entirely to British enterprise, and he was glad to be able to welcome there that evening some of the original shareholders who took such a practical interest in their initial difficulties and risks. South America was also connected by companies associated with Eastern telegraphs, and quite recently communication with Chili and Peru had been further strengthened by the establishment of additional lines across the Andes. Within the last twelve months Seychelles, Mauritius, Labuan, and Borneo had been added to the system. The islands of the Azores had been connected with Lisbon, and consequently with London, and will eventually be extended to America. It might be said that submarine telegraphy had been provided wherever required by commerce, and that it had been enormously beneficial to the public at large, by bringing them into closer knowledge of the every-day life of their kindred beyond the seas, and assisting in keeping together the great fraternity of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Lord Chancellor proposed "Our Colonial and Indian Empire," to which Mr. H. H. Fowler and Sir Charles Tupper responded.

Other toasts followed.

THE TELEGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

To the vititors the chief interest of the reception centred in the upper east central gallery, where were displayed various exhibits in connection with submarine telegraphy, as well as a connection, *via* Broad Street, with the whole cable system of the Eastern seas. Here were shown Lord Kelvin's recorder in operation in its latest "Siphon" system, as designed by Dr. Alexander Muirhead, in conjunction with three sets of artificial cable, each set being electrically equivalent to 1,000 knots of cable, to illustrate the system of duplex-working; unigraphs, as invented by Bullock and Brown, for transmitting sound signals; and Morse instruments in complete working order. There were specimens of Red Sea cable, encrusted with wonderful shells of exquisite delicacy, and pieces to which branches of lace-like white and spreading tufts of red coral had attached themselves.

It was very late before the Prince of Wales, with other members of the royal family, arrived, and sent a special series of telegrams to British colonies and dependencies. To the Viceroy his Royal Highness telegraphed as follows:—

"The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of submarine telegraphy to the Far East is celebrated at the Imperial Institute, to-night, and taking, as I do, a great interest in such an important work, I desire to offer my congratulations to your Excellency on the auspicious event, and to express the hope that its usefulness in bringing the nations into closer contact and in developing commerce may be largely increased and extended in the future."

Similar messages were also sent to the Governors of Singapore, Hongkong, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Canada, Cape Colony, and Natal, and the British Ministers at Lima and Valparaiso.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

August 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Chinese notify that they do not accept telegrams respecting the Chinese-Japan War.

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

Messages in ordinary English language for Chinese offices can now be wired to destination and Code messages can be posted from the Hongkong or Shanghai [illegible] Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within Indian frontier.

THE INDIAN DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The writer on Indian affairs in the *Times*, in his article of July 23, says:—The answer to Lord Lansdowne's self-restrained and convincing statement, so far as any answer was attempted, consisted of two insinuations, both of which are known to be at variance with the facts. Lord Reay intimated, as Under-Secretary of State for India, with a cautiousness of speech which did credit to his honesty, that the question of the imposition of the cotton duties had not been re-opened "because the latest accounts of the financial position were not alarming." If his remark applied to the accounts just presented to Parliament and coming down to March, 1894, his statement is correct. But it is known to every-one who has followed the fortunes of Indian finance that those very accounts underrated the gravity of the situation, and that if India were paying her way without gold loans, a much larger deficit would have already accrued than the deficit estimated by the Budget. Lord Reay, however, very properly left the main question to be dealt with by Lord Kimberley, during whose incumbency at the India Office the decision of the Government had been arrived at.

It must have required some courage, after Lord Lansdowne's candid recapitulation of the correspondence, to defend that decision on Lord Salisbury's despatch of 1875. Lord Kimberley endeavoured to do so on the strength of an isolated passage. "On March 11, 1875," he said, "Lord Salisbury referred to the Import duty 'as impeding the importation of an article of first necessity, and as tending to operate as a protective duty in favour of a native manufacture.'" But the facts now clearly established show that whatever degree of accuracy may have attached to this statement in 1875, it has altogether ceased to be applicable to the present state of things. The development of the Indian mill industry during the twenty years since Lord Salisbury's words were written has produced a condition of things which would render it impossible for any Secretary of State to write them in 1894. In the first place, Manchester goods have ceased to be "an article of first necessity in India." They have become a luxury for the well-to-do classes, and the Indian mills or hand-looms supply the great bulk of the cotton garments worn by the mass of the population. In the second place, an import duty on cotton goods has ceased "to operate as a protective duty in favour of a native manufacture." Since 1875 the cotton trade in India has gradually differentiated into two branches. In more than four-fifths of the cotton cloths consumed Manchester does not compete with the cheaper and coarser qualities manufactured from the Indian-grown staple in the Indian mills. In regard to the remaining one-fifth the Indian mills have the advantage up to a certain point. Above that point Lancashire has a practical monopoly in the Indian market, owing to the longer American staple which she works up and the finer machinery employed. At the meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, reported by last week's mail, it was stated by the president that "fully 94 per cent. of our (Indian) spinnings are counts which Lancashire does not send and has not sent us for years."

Without pressing the point to a single percentage, there can be no question that the facts brought forward by the Bombay Millowners' Association establish its main contention. That contention is, as we have repeatedly pointed out, that Manchester no longer holds the position of a competitor in the great bulk of the Indian cotton trade. It has been absolutely ascertained that she is not a competitor in regard to four-fifths of that trade, and it is asserted by the highest mercantile authority in India that she is not a competitor in regard to nine-tenths of that trade. It would be difficult to name any great British industry that exports to India in which the British manufacturer has not to compete with the Indian producer in a larger measure than the Lancashire millowner competes with the Indian cotton factories. The argument upon which Lord Kimberley rested his case would apply with at least equal force to woollen goods, leather goods, foundry products, and many other classes of British manufactures. If Lancashire is to be allowed exclusive privileges at the cost of the Indian tariff, Yorkshire and Northampton have better claim to exemption.

The discussion in the House of Lords has had the result which the Marquis of Lansdowne probably intended. It has shown that every one of the speakers who was free to express his own views, including two Viceroys, the last Commander-in-Chief, and a recent Secretary of State, believed that a serious injustice is being done to India, and that that injustice cannot, in the joint interests of Great Britain and India, be persisted in. It also showed that the Ministerial speakers, who had the distasteful duty of excusing the injustice, had no defence to make. It placed in an authoritative manner before the British nation the cruelty which that injustice means, alike to the Indian taxpayer and to those on whom falls the heavy task of holding and governing the country. "It means," said Lord Lansdowne, quoting with approval Sir Griffith Evan's speech in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, "totally to arrest all development. The barracks required in Upper Burma will not be built. The sanitary measures required for the army in India will be not carried out; and, worst of all, the proposed improved arrangments for water supply for the troops all over India must stand over. This means preventable sickness and preventable deaths among our troops. The dreadful scourge of enteric fever has to run its course unchecked." It "practically means," said the Finance Minister from his place in Council, "the stoppage for a time of all administrative improvements; a measure which they (the Government of India) feel must take the heart out of the Provincial Governments by making them surrender all the fruits of careful administration."

These are not the wild words of platform orators, but the deliberate statements of men responsible for the maintenance of British rule, statements accepted and reproduced by the last Viceroy of India. Startling as they may sound, they refer only to the penalty which has to be paid by our own administrators and by our own soldiers. The far heavier penalty which the Indian peoples have themselves to pay cannot be condensed into a few sentences, however pithy. The sacrifice of the Famine Fund was passed over somewhat lightly, because it is unquestionably the fact that the principles that underlie that fund may require reconsideration. One of the many evil results of the present course of wrong-doing is that it renders an equitable reconsideration of those principles almost impossible.

We are apt to forget, what the peoples of India never forget, that the Famine Fund was created out of new taxes specially imposed, to use the words of the Finance Minister in 1878, "for the purpose of providing what I have called an insurance against famine, and for no other purpose whatever." "The sole justification," wrote the Viceroy in the same year, "for the increased taxation which has just been imposed upon the people of India for the purpose of insuring his empire against the worst calamities of future famine, so far as an insurance can now be practically provided, is the pledge we have given that a sum not less than a million and a half sterling shall be annually applied to it." When, notwithstanding this promise, a deputation desired to elicit a further assurance Lord Lytton rebuked it in the following words:—"As the representative of the Sovereign of India, I regret that such language should have been held to me by you. The sole purpose of the additional taxation you complain of was the preservation of the lives of the people of India from the effects of famine." The question of famine insurance may now require re-consideration. But to seize upon the Famine Insurance Fund in order to exempt Lancashire goods from the Indian import duty is regarded by the Indian peoples as a breach of the pledge in regard to which a Viceroy had solemnly used the name of the Sovereign.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 31, as compared with the statement of July 24, 1894:—

	July 24.			July 31.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,33,46,107	0	6	2,23,09,215	3	11
Other Deposits, &c.	4,05,39,895	0	8	4,28,89,433	1	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,47,684	15	11	8,49,910	0	7
Sundries	20,10,985	15	5	20,41,969	15	6
Rs.	9,23,44,573	0	6	9,41,90,524	5	9
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	86,95,809	0	0	85,13,347	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	64,64,036	0	0	76,39,536	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,00,86,602	14	2	95,13,172	0	7
Credits on do.	1,03,21,367	14	4	1,09,37,590	5	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,03,16,744	4	10	1,95,42,766	8	8
Balances with other Banks	5,17,477	13	2	4,06,835	6	1
Bullion	1,185	1	5	1,185	1	5
Dead Stock	12,94,135	2	7	12,94,406	9	4
Stamps	9,610	6	9	9,485	1	3
Sundries	15,06,848	4	6	14,60,993	6	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,29,02,884	6	6	5,93,19,317	7	7
Do. at Branches	2,02,27,841	12	3	3,48,71,206	14	2
Rs.	9,23,44,573	0	6	9,41,90,524	5	

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to July 31, 1894:—

	Rs.	
Liabilities.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	20,26,374	Dec.
Do. at Branches	9,89,482	Inc.
Other Deposits	23,49,543	do.
Post Bills	5,02,325	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	9,93,938	Inc.
Loans	5,73,431	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	6,16,222	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	7,73,978	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	28,08,793	Inc.
Do. at Branches	[illegible]	Dec.

THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The twenty-third annual prize day of the Royal Indian Engineering College, at Cooper's Hill, Egham, was held on July 25. Mr. H. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, had promised to distribute the prizes, but was unable to fulfil his engagement, having been summoned to Osborne by the Queen, and his place was taken by Lord Reay, Under-Secretary for India and ex-Governor of Madras. Among others present were Sir Alexander and Lady Arbuthnot, Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Colonel Blackall, General Crofton, Sir J. Danvers, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, General Sir William Olpherts, Sir Richard and Lady Pollock, Sir Alexander Rendel, General and Mrs. Strachey, Sir Charles and Lady Staveley, Sir H. Prendergast, Sir B. Samuelson, and Sir G. Molesworth.

The president of the college (General Sir Alexander Taylor, R.E.), in the course of his annual statement, said that he had Lord Reay's permission to announce that he had appointed four students to be Fellows of the College—namely, Messrs. Riddell, Campbell, Young, and Coventry. The Fellowship was the highest honour that could be conferred there for brilliant success. The letters "F.C.H." Fellow of Cooper's Hill marked a man, for all his official life at least, as one who, in his college days, stood eminent for his attainments. At the beginning of the present session the number of students in residence was 121, and of these 45 would leave the college that day. The top 12 of the engineers would begin their practical life by being apprenticed in Great Britain for the next twelve months on some of the most instructive and interesting works in this country. The foresters had their practical course last summer, and would sail for India, as would also the telegraph assistant superintendents, probably in October. Last year, as an experiment from which a good deal was expected, the ten forest students were apprenticed for over five months in Germany under Prussian officers. The arrangement worked excellently. From the Prussian officers their students received much kindness and attention, which they fully appreciated and profited by. Having alluded in detail to several of the distinctions gained by students, the president alluded to the fact that they were nearly all Volunteers, and were the O Company of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, one of the strongest battalions in the Service. It was altogether desirable for them to be Volunteers, for, seeing how the Volunteer movement was spreading in India, it was most important that the students should fit themselves to take a useful place in it. After alluding to the athletic side of the year's work, the president concluded by saying a few words to those students who were now pledged to an Indian career. They might often have heard the taunt that natives of India did not know what gratitude meant. The assertion he desired entirely to dispute. He lived in the Punjab for something like thirty years, and he found, on the contrary, that ordinary kindness was very fully appreciated and remembered.

The prizes were then distributed by Lord Reay, the following being the prize list:—

Scholarships.—Third Year Students.—Scholar in natural science, W. J. Riddell; Fellows' scholar, G. J. Campbell; scholar in applied mechanics, J. A. F. Young. Second Year Students.—Foundation scholar in engineering, H. W. Hutchinson; scholar in applied mechanics, J. H. Lovell; president's scholar in mathematics, F. A. Hadow; scholar in the forest course, W. Mayes. First Year Students.—Foundation scholar, F. A. Hurley.

Prizemen.—Third Year Students.—Descriptive engineering, G. L. Benwell; applied mechanics (J. A. F. Young, having obtained the scholarship, is not entitled to the prize also), W. J. Riddell; applied mechanics (construction), A. L. M'Kenzie; project and designs—first, prize, W. P. Sangster; project and designs—second prize, G. J. Campbell; accounts A. L. M'Kenzie; estimating, W. P. Sangster; forestry—first prize, B. O. Coventry, forestry. second prize, H. A. Farrington; entomology, C. H. Tennand. Passed for the Indian Public Service.—As Assistant Engineers, Third Grade—W. J. Riddell, G. J. Campbell, J. A. F. Young, A. L. M'Kenzie, F. E. Kanthack, W. P. Sangster, H. O. B. Shoubridge, G. L. Benwell, G. A. Dowrie, H. N. Pope, B. M. Samuelson, M. R. Kharegat. As Assistant Engineers, Telegraph Department—G. E. Landon, G. P. Roy. As Assistant Conservators, Second Grade, Forest Department—B. O. Coventry, H. E. Bartlett, H. A. Farrington, W. E. Copleston, C. H. Tennant, D. A. Thomston, A. St. V. Beechey, W. W. Batchelor, J. W. A. Grieve, M. Lawson.

Lord Reay, who was received with cheers, said it was most interesting to witness that day those who were going to a country the greatness of which they could form no conception of until they landed there. Those of them who would undoubtedly succeed best in their careers would be those who thoroughly understood the people with whom they had to deal. Engineers could not satisfactorily execute any work unless they had the hearty support of the native officials. The foresters also he advised to endeavour to carry the people with them. Their work would then be infinitely easier, and they would find among the people, even those who could not read and write, a most astounding knowledge of the nature of the surrounding forests. If in this country forestry occupied the position which it ought to occupy it would not be necessary for them to go to Germany to receive their training. Meanwhile, he thought that occasion ought not to pass without their expressing gratitude to those German officials who were always glad to see the pupils of the college and who received them in the most hospitable manner. (Cheers.) He was glad to see that they had not been hampered in their education by having to acquire a smattering of Latin. If Cicero were to reappear he would be the first to be surprised at the attempts still made in certain schools to hamper young men, and even young women, by obliging them to study Latin. When in India he was sure they would not forget that they were the representatives of a great country, and that it would depend upon them whether their rule over India would be in the future what it had been in the past—beneficial to Her Majesty's subjects, both in India and in England.

THE ANGLO-BELGIAN AGREEMENT.

Further papers were issued on Saturday (14th ult.) relating to the agreement made between Great Britain and the King of the Belgians as sovereign of the independent State of the Congo.

On June 17 the British Minister in Brussels addressed the Earl of Kimberley, forwarding copy of a note which had been brought to him that morning by M. van Eetvelde, in which his Excellency stated that he was instructed by the King of the Belgians to inform his lordship that, "in view of the difficulties raised by Germany, his Majesty would be greatly obliged to Her Majesty's Government if they would consent to the withdrawal of Article III. of the agreement of the 12th of May."

The actual terms of the note of M. van Eetvelde were that . . . . "in view of the serious difficulties with Germany caused us by the lease of a strip between Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Edward, his Majesty would be grateful to the British Government if they would consent to the withdrawal of Article III. of the agreement of the 12th of May last."

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs wrote Sir F. Plunkett, under date June 21, stating that Her Majesty's Government were willing to meet the King's wishes, but the object and effect of the article appeared to them to have been greatly misunderstood at Berlin.

By the provisions of Article IV., the projected lease was sedulously divested of all political significance. It could only have been used for the purpose for which it was intended—namely, to give to Great Britain the means of constructing, maintaining, and protecting, at her own expense, a line of telegraph, and eventually a road, connecting her East African territories with those within her sphere of influence to the north of the Zambesi. Such a road could not have diverted or impeded the communications between the German East African possessions and the Congo State; and her Majesty's Government would have been perfectly willing at any time to do all that was in their power to facilitate such communications across the strip of territory leased to them. But the time for the construction of such a road has not yet come; and, as regards the more immediate object, the construction of a telegraph line, there are provisions in Article V. of the agreement which will give facilities for its construction. In these circumstances, while Her Majesty's Government feel that the objections which have been raised to the article are founded on a misconception, they consent to its withdrawal rather than that it should be a cause of misunderstanding between the contracting parties and the German Government.

The declaration, signed by Sir F. R. Plunkett and M. van Eetvelde, was to the effect that, in compliance with the request of the King of the Belgians, the signatories, duly authorized by their respective Governments, "agree that the said article be withdrawn."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue up to July 7th compared with the Estimates for the year 1894-95:—

Latest Month.	In July 1894. Bengal.	In June 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	37,71,750	12,00,000	49,71,750
Actual	45,87,250	14,69,400	60,56,650
Better than Estimate	8,15,500	2,69,400	10,84,900
Worse than Estimate			

Four sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of July 1894. Bengal.	To end of June 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	1,50,87,000	31,00,000	1,81,87,000
Actual	1,69,00,675	41,55,000	2,10,55,675
Better than estimate	18,13,675	10,55,000	28,68,675
Worse than Estimate	..	..	..

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 24.

1st Dragoons—Capt E G Hardy resigns his commission.

2nd Hussars—Lieut C F M Lilly resigns his commission.

16th Lancers—Sec Lieut A I Malling is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Royal Engineers—Major R M Hyslop to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C H Crookes, deceased; Capt (Major in India) H E Tyler to be Major, vice R M Hyslop; Lieut R F Edwards to be Captain vice H E Tyler.

Grenadier Guards—Col H Trotter, on completion of five years' service in command of the Regiment and Regimental District, is placed on half-pay; Col L J Oliphant, from Lieutenant-Col half-pay, to be Colonel, to command the Regiment and Regimental District, vice-Col H Trotter, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Lieut-Col and Col the Hon H F Eaton on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Goldstream Guards—Qmr and Hon Capt W Webster retires on retired pay; Superintending Clerk R Grindel to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt W Webster.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col W H Bayly, from Lieut-Colonel half.pay, to be Colonel to command the 50th Regimental District the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt, vice Col D J D Safford, placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Capt A W Taylor is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Lieut M R de B James is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Bedfordshire Regt—Major F J Harden to be Lieut-Colonel, vice G Vernon, placed on half-pay; Capt A R Lloyd to be Major. vice F J Harden; Lieut J E L Gibbs to be Captain, vice A R Lloyd; Super-Lieut H C Franks to be Lieutenant, vice J E L Gibbs.

Leicestershire Regt—Sec. Lieut J G L Strachan is superseded for absence without leave.

Princess of Wale's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Lieut C M Kemble is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps; Super Lieut F W T Robinson to be Lieutenant, vice C M Kemble.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Sec Lieut G E Pigott is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt J B T Pratt to be Adjutant, vice Capt G de W Verner, who resigns that appointment.

East Lgncashire Regt—Lieut L W Atcherley, is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

East Surrey Regt—Lieut H G A Garsia is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Lieut W S Swabey is seconded for servise with the Army Service Corps.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lt-Col and Col P D Trotter, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

West India Regt—Lieut G Moffitt resigns his commission.

Army Service Corps.—The following officers are transferred on probation to the permanent lists:—As Lieutenants—Lieut A R C Atkins, RMLI; L W Atcherley, the East Lancashire Regt; H G A Garsia, the East Surrey Regt; W S Swabey, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry); Mr R de B James, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt); C M Kemble, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt); Sec Lieut A I Maling, 16th Lancers. As Second Lieutenant:—Sec Lieut G E Pigott, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Staff.—Col E Leach, C B, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be a Colonel on the Staff to command the troops at Barbados, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army and the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed, vice Col G Paton, CMG, appointed Commandant of the School of Musketry; Capt W E Fairholme, RA, from Staff Captain at Headquarters, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, vice Capt J M Grierson, R A, whose period of Staff service has expired; Capt W A Macbean, RA, to be a Staff Captain at Headquarters, vice Capt W E Fairholme, RA.

School of Musketry.—Col G Paton, CMG, from half-pay, to be Commandant, vice Col C G Slade, who has vacated that appointment.

Army Schools.—Inspr of Army Schools, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, J B Edridge is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Army Medical Staff.—Qmr and Hon Capt S Evans is placed on retired pay; Surg-Major A Freshwater, Medical Staff Corps to be Quartermater, with the honorary rank of Lieutenent, vice Hon Capt S Evans.

Army Veterinary Department.—The following gentlemen to be Vet-Lieutenants:—W F Shore, vice A H Lane, seconded; G K Walker, vice T J S Clarke, deceased.

Memoranda.—Col G Paton, C.M.G., on vacating the command of the troops in Barbados, &c., is placed on half-pay. The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemyloyed Supernumerary List:—S L Bagshawe, Madras Infantry; C M Moberly, G Rowlandson, and E Austin, Indian Staff Corps. Lt-Col and Brevet-Col H G Pilleau, half-pay, Royal Engineers, retires on retired pay.

Reserve of Officers.—Capt J E Loveband, late Major and Hon Lieut-Colonel, Devon Artillery (Western Division Royal Artillery), resigns his commission. Capt the Hon S H Jolliffe resigns his commission. Lieut G W. Treble, Captain 24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Captain.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg-Capt A C Keep, M D, having resigned his Volunteer appointment, ceases to be an officer of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

THE NAVY.

Commander—J Masterman, for Coastguard at Donaghadee July 31; A Blennerhassett, for Coast, guard, Waterford; R J Symonds, for Coastguard Liverpool; C H Dare, to St George (July 24).

Sub-Lieutenant—M T Daniel N and F A Whitehead A to Dryad (July 20.)

Fleet Engineer—C E Stewart, to Vivid, additional, as Engineer Overseer of Her Majesty's ships Dido and Isis.

Engineers—J W Fleming and J H Barry, to Dryad (July 20); W H Beckett, to Royal Arthur.

Surgeons—J H Whelan, to Warspite, temporarily (July 23); F H A Clayton, to Dryad (July 24).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—The Rev H Backwell, M A to Ruby.

Gunners—J Attfield to Tribune (July 18); W H Starling, to Medusa (July 18.)

Acting Gunner—C L Cahill, to Indefatigable, for Q D D (July 18).

Boatswains—H K Hoskins, to Mistletoe (July 17); D Dodd, to Traveller (July 18), J Smith, to Cyclops (July 14), J W Jeneway, to Britannia (July 21), C Callaghan, to Trafalgar (July 14), J P Daley, to Royal Oak (July 14), W Hodgetts, to Invincible (July 14).

Admiralty, July 17, 1894—The undermentioned Assistant-Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, July 1:—A W Littlewood, T H Turner, S Rider, A Burder, W A P Smith, C S Russell, G H Fryer, R Bryan, G F Thompson, and H C Rush.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 17, 1886, the undermentioned Staff Paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in Her Majest'y Fleet—C J Bolt, June 13 and Henry William Paul, July 11.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff-Comdr H D Shortt has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain, July 6.

Sub-Lieut A H C C Home has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet, July 14.

The Following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet:—J K Crawley, May 14; W H D Boyle, June 14; R C K Lambeth, June 17; R W Myburgh, July 14; P A Bateman-Champain, July 14; F G Brine, July 14; G H S Potter, Aug. 14; C E Whately Pyddoke, Aug. 14; O McD English, Aug. 14.

Engineer J M Downer has been promoted to the Rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, June 1.

July 20, 1894—The undermentioned Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet, June 30:—F H Henderson. A J Pocklington, H Lean, G M Henderson, and F G Kirby.

The undermentioned Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, June 30:—A E Stewart, E E P Cust, A Henderson, R B S Wrey, A T Stuart, J H W Theet, H Lyon, E J Bain, E E Bradford, F G Tippinge, F A Warden, E G Shortland, L Bayly, R. B Colmore, and R G O Tupper.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet, June 30th:—S T Armitage, C J Wintour, A J Payne, R G Corbett, H C Carr, J R P Hawksley, B S Evans, H S Alton, R Hyde, C W C Strickland, H B le Fanu, M M Lockhart, I P Barton, F H Walter, G T F Pike, P C Pearson, J B Mason, C H Fox, A S Littlejohns, E F Gregory, O L Stanley, M F Sueter.

July 19—Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt D L Barrett to be Major, vice Des Barres, retired.

July 21.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 17, 1886, the following advancements have been made:—Chief Engineer C E Stewart (b) to be Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet; Staff Engineer H E Wingfield, to be Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, Chief Engineer W Fedarb (c), to be Staff-Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, on the Retired List.

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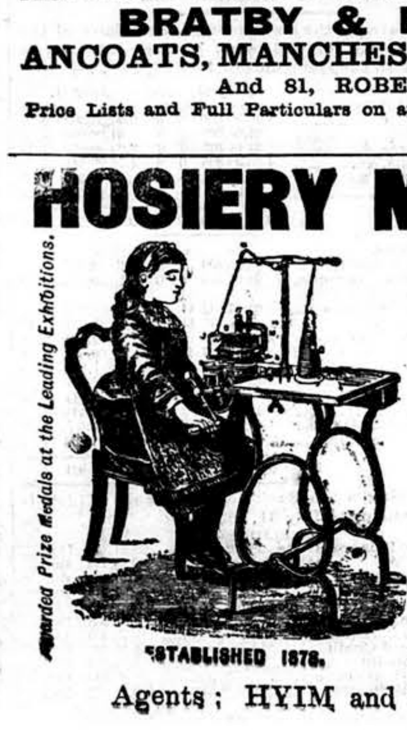
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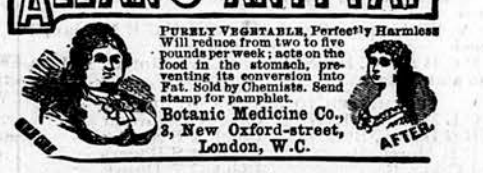

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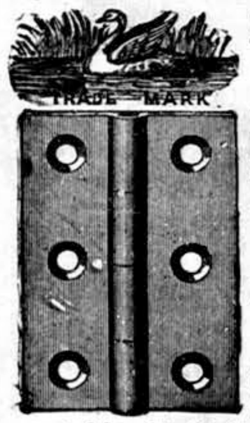

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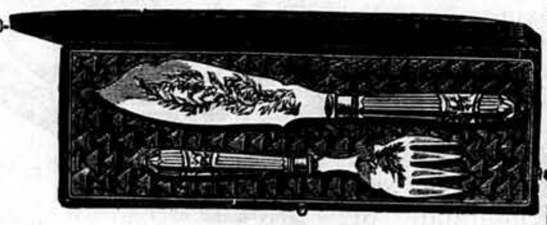

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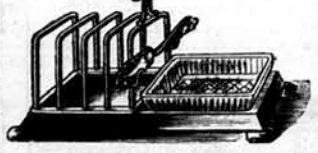

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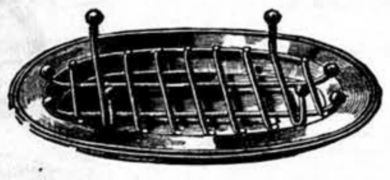

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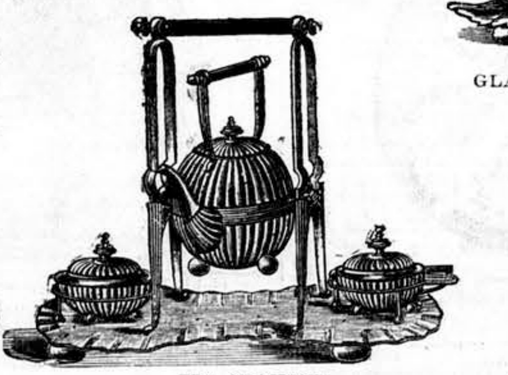

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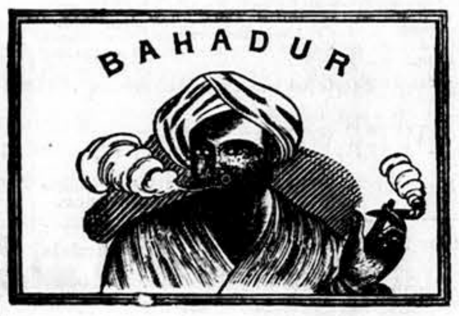

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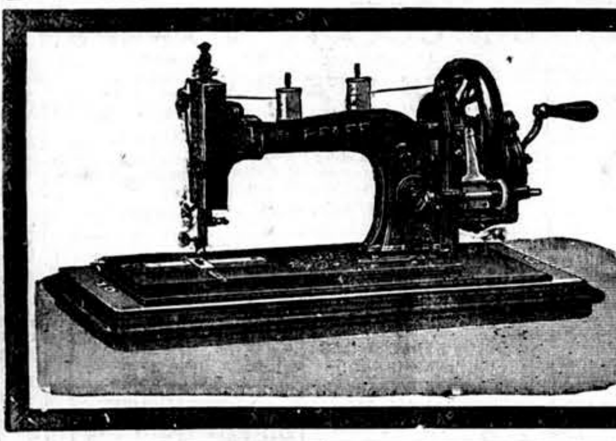

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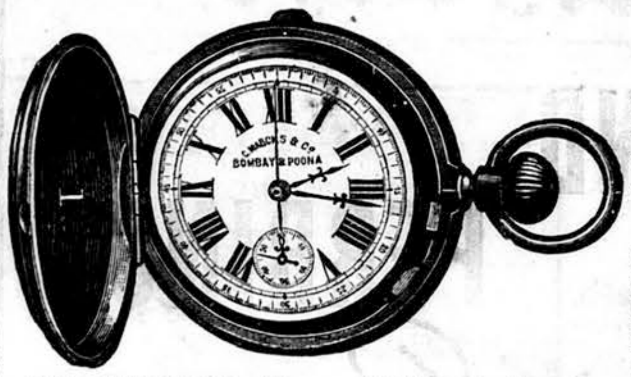

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs.	400
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Silver Hunting Watch	„	275
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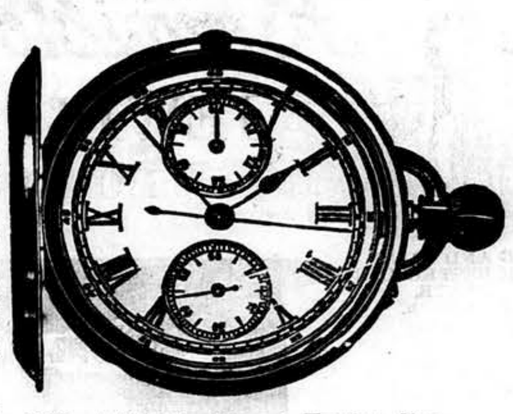
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„	140



18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs.	550
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Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„	60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs.	175
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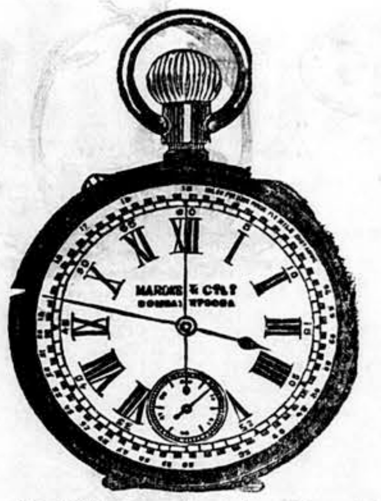
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„	35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

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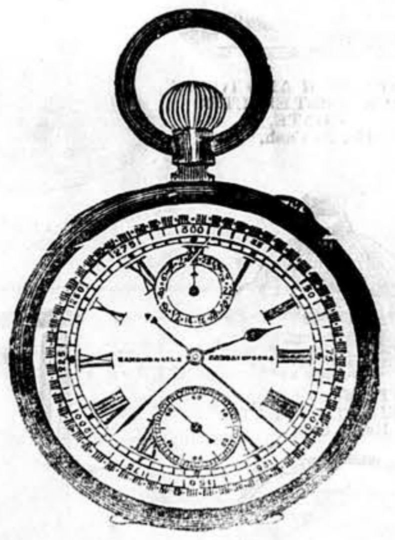

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Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneoulsy	„	1,200

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See that each Lantern bear my name as an unflinching guarantee of sound construction, best workmanship and thorough excellence.

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The GLOBE and VERITAS Lanterns can be fitted with reflecting tinshades.

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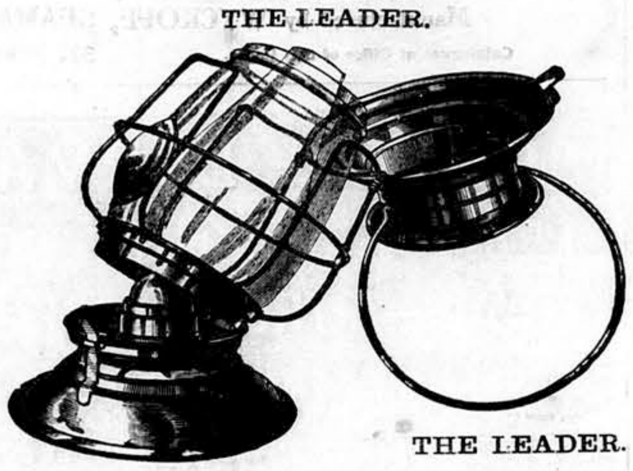
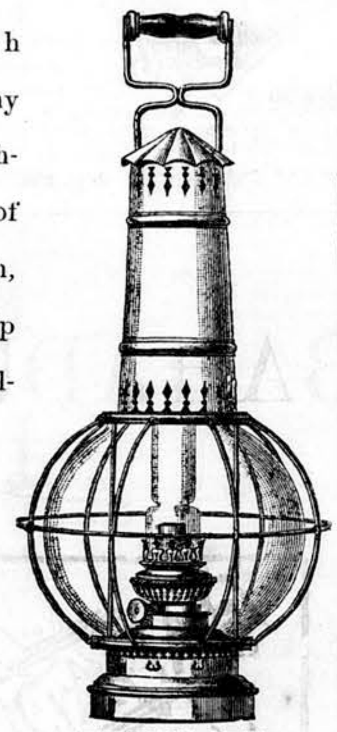


THE LEADER.



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69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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"I have every confidence in recommending it for its dietetic and sustaining properties."—(*Signed*) GRANVILLE H. SHARPE, F.C.S., &c., Analyst, *Late Principal of the Liverpool College of Chemistry.*

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"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE,

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By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

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EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments, the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses, where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

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